RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 71. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
27 Mar	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERA‡ ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI ..		18,100
29 „	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March. Extra steamer at reduced rates:—

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
3rd June	GHARINDA* ..	5,396
17th „	HATIMURA* ..	7,734
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd „	MERKARA ..	8,385
12th August	MANELA ..	8,363
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
26th Mar.	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
9th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
24th Mar.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P Gulf Ports.
26th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
27th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports
29th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
31st „	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	8 March	22 Mar.
*Wakasa Maru ..	K. Teramoto	6070	12 „	25 „
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	25 „	28 „
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigy	6785	26 „	8 April
*Sado Maru ..	T. Sonoyama	5898	29 Mar.	11 Apr
xBengal Maru ..	M. Araki	5396	11 April	15 „
Tovooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7098	15 „	29 „
T'amba Maru ..	I. Fujisawa	5845	28 „	12 May

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	176

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited, Dram Rs 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4 0 Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Ulcer," Kandi.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.

Lalubhai Samaldas, Esq., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Chief Justice, Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., (Colon) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Major R. S. Parab (Khangi Karbhari, Baroda State).
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25 30,84,370
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abchar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sialkot City.
Ferozepore	Lyllapur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Dairen	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,900,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixe Deposits for one or two years at rates to b ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreig Securities effected on usual terms.

I. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR
New Business 1923 — Rs. 59,04,000.
„ „ 1924 — Rs. 62,93,500.
„ „ 1925 — Rs. 67,25,500.
LATEST SCHEME OF ASSURANCE AT LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
IDEAL GUARANTEED OPTION POLICY Triple Benefit).
Please send for particulars to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU INTERESTED?
IN
Provision for Old Age or Against Premature Death
THE ONLY WAY
A LIFE POLICY
WITH
The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
Incorporated in S. S.
50-52, Church Gate Street, : : : : BOMBAY.
FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.
AGENTS WANTED.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd
Established 1891.
Insurance funds over .. .. Rs. 3,25,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—
Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opposite Telegraph Office, Residency Road, Hyderabad. (DECCAN.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS - - - CHIEF AGENTS for U. P. 32, Latouche Road, LUCKNOW.
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary 235/10, Bowbazar, Street CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi, Nagpur
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office: "JEHANGIR WADIA" Building.
Near Central Bank of India, Ltd,.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—DOCTOR, L.M. & S., or M.B.B.S., for Pilgrim Steamer. Apply to Box No. 1302, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2909

WANTED—A sober honest BREAD COOK for a Hotel, knowing English and Parsi Dishes immediately. Apply Box No. 1303, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A R2912

WANTED.—By a European firm, an ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly conversant with fire and marine insurance accounts. Apply with details to Box No. 1301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 26310

WANTED.—MEN, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 16, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R2911

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Two to three hours' work by a graduate with ten years' business experience. Write, stating terms, Box No. 1304, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2913

HOUSES FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—For residence two and three rooms blocks or separate rooms with every convenience, rent Rs. 20, 22 and 24, in Mistry Building, Reay Road, Mazgaon, near Dock Yard Station. Enquire with Pathan.
C 26177B

TO LET.—Two large new GODOWNS 777 and 925 square feet, fully ventilated and entirely fire proof with sliding iron doors, full height, rent moderate, in Mistry Building, Reay Road, Mazgaon, near Dock Yard Station. Enquire with Pathan.
C 26177A

TO BE LET on lease at Andheri Murzaband Road, six minutes' walk from station, Marrott Bungalow, consisting of eight bed rooms, two halls, two dining rooms, two kitchens and two bath rooms, Verandah, terrace and telephone, also a small storied Bungalow. Rents reduced. Apply within or to K. C. MARROTT, 166, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 26309

TO LET.—Best opportunity for small Offices, Second, third, and fourth floors, open from all sides with every convenience in Motabhoy Building, on corner of Forbes Street, opposite "Chronicle" office, Fort. Apply within.
C 26177C

OOTACAMUND TO LET.—ROSSMOYNE, Large commodious BUNGALOW, fully furnished and fitted with electric light, suitable for Princes or large families, Drawing room, Ante-room, Dining-room, Pantry, Office, Glazed verandah, four bed-rooms, five bath-rooms, Kitchen, Horse Stalls, Coach House, Garage, Poultry House, Dog Kennels and Tennis Court. Apply to the undersigned DASTUR & CO. Solicitors, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 26306

HOUSES FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Commodious, Airy and Ventilated Premises, at very moderate rents at 98, Medows Street, Fort. Excellent residential or business locality. Near High Court and Share Bazar. Apply immediately GROUND FLOOR, Abdeyally Samsoodin and Co.
C R2891

TO LET—The First and second floors of a well furnished Bungalow No. 58-59-60 on the Sea face near the Mahalaxmi Temple suitable for a big family. Write or see MANAGER, Dawooji Mandir, Bhuleshwar.
C 26248

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.
M

PROFESSION.

MEDICATED BATHS and VENEREAL INSTITUTE—Hot vapour and Russia Turkish Baths and scientific Massage for Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica and various other diseases, also 606 injections. Please visit the above Institute, 267, Hornby Road, Gazdar House.
P R2820

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RINK, CINEMA, THEATRE HALL, with 20 rooms, McLeod Road, Lahore, Grand building. Highly profitable investment. (Com.) agents also may negotiate. Apply sharp.—Mir NISAR ALI, P. O. Nakodar, Punjab.
N R2877

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Original price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70. Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible. Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N W8

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows St. Fort Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—Lathes 10in. by 10 feet, 10in. by 16 feet, 9in. by 8½ feet; 5/8in. Punching and Shearing; 1½ No. Disintrigater; Stones Polishing Machine; 4in. and 3in. Suction Cameron Donkey Pumps, 10, 15, 20 B.H.P. Crossley Crude Engines, all second-hand as new overhauled. Prices moderate. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay. Inquiries solicited for any kind of new and second-hand machinery.
K

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classsified short advertisement columns.

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA (POONA DISTRICT)

This Sanatorium opened as usual on the 1st of October and is the only one of its kind which combines the bounties of Nature such as open fresh air, invigorating climate and a copious supply of water with the facilities of nice accommodation, decent furniture, pots, utensils, lamps, etc., at exceedingly moderate cost.

For full particulars and Forms and admission, please apply to:

THE HON. SECRETARIES,
The Hindu Sanatorium For Tuberculosis, Karla,
Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow, Girgaum, Bombay.

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in "Bombay House", 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1926, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 26th March, to FRIDAY, the 9th April, 1926, both days inclusive.

Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1926.
C26333

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith. Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHANDABAI, wife of Nensi Morarji, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

NENSI MORARJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Hornby Road, near Bhatia High School in Khatau Ladha's Mala, within the Fort of Bombay, the husband of the above-named deceased, for the use and benefit of Shantibai, a minor, and limited to her minority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sixteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 16th day of March, 1926.
Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C26329

TENDERS.

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th April, 1926, for the supply of 1,000 sleepers at Marine Lines Sidings.

Tender forms and conditions of contract can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

The Chief Engineer reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

H. A. ELGEE,
Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay March, 1926.
C26325

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRADE MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at VULCAN HOUSE, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, is the owner and the sole Proprietor of the Trade-Mark, which consists of the words and drawing as shewn on the Brand or Label affixed below which is an exact facsimile of that used by the said Company.

The colouring of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label may be used by the said Company in such colouring or combination of colouring as the said Company may require.

The said Trade-Mark Brand or Label is intended to identify certain matches manufactured and sold solely and exclusively by the said Company in India including Burma and in Ceylon.

A Declaration in respect of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay under No. 1161 on the 17th day of March, 1926.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label, or other infringement of the said Company's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1926.

WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LTD.,
P.O. Box 254, Bombay.
26223

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4424 of 1924.

Bai JAMNABAI, widow of Ranchhordas Hirji. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

KHETSEY LALJI and another. Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th day of October, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Kurla in the Takiwad in the District of Thana, Registration Sub-district of Kurla, Entry No. 3243, New Survey No. 666, containing by admeasurement 51 feet from East to West and 21 feet from South to North or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon and bearing Municipal No. 25 of Takiwadi and bounded, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the open ground belonging to Kurla Khot and Chamarwada, on or towards the North by a lane and beyond that by the property of Raghavji Nanji and, on or towards the South by a lane and beyond that by the property of Sheik Hassan Shaik Ali.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C26213

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3475 of 1925.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAW and NARMADASHANKER, a firm, carrying on business as Solicitors at Military Square Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1) CHARANDAS VASSONJI, and (2) RANCHODDAS VASSONJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at D'Souza Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

CHARANDAS VASSONJI Esqr.,

and

RANCHHODDAS VASSONJI, Esqr.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above suit has been filed against you praying for a Decree for Rs. 1,752-11-3 and Rs. 2,357-0-7 and interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 19th day of November, 1925, till judgment, costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment and Please take notice that the Bombay High Court has fixed the hearing of the above suit for the 6th day of April, 1926

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1926.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C26332

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3886 of 1924.

MAGANLAL CHUNILAL and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) ANRAJ BHURAJI and (2) KESHRIMAL BHURAJI, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his guardian-ad-litem Bai Lali, widow of Bhuraji Surana, heirs and legal representatives of Bakhtavarmal Bhuraji, late of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, deceased ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 5th day of November, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Non-Agricultural land or ground called "Shaketar" and situate, lying and being in Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 1,770 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Non-agricultural No. 117 (part of) New Survey No. 97, Entry No. 236D and Falni Nos. 1, 2, 4 together with the messuages, tenements and hereditaments standing thereon, and bounded as follows: that, is to say, on or towards the East by the properties of Braz Valad Doming Braz and Ardeshir Kamdin, on or towards the West by the property of Bherulal Sitaram, on or towards the North by site reserved for Public Road and on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Kamdin.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Non-Agricultural land or ground, bearing No. 117 (part of) called "Shaketar" and situate, lying and being in Andheri, in the Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and hereinabove referred to as passage, containing by admeasurement six hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 97, Entry No. 236D and Falni Nos. 1, 2, 4, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Braz Doming, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Pandurang Bhau Patil and on or towards the South by the property of Bherulal Sitaram.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C26201

CONQUER COLDS & CATARRH WITH NOSTROLINE CHEMISTS & STORES R I
Indian Agents:
MARTIN & HARRIS, LTD.,
8, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DINSHAW HORMUSJI BODE has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust Leasehold land, situate at Colaba Reclamation in the Lower Colaba Division of A Ward on the West side of the Wodehouse Bridge Road in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 992 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9765, together with the dwelling house, out-houses and garages and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by Plot No 23, on the West by a forty feet Road, on the North by Plot No. 27 and on the South by a forty feet Road, and which premises are assessed under A Ward No. 225 (25), Street No. 1.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1926.

(Sd.) MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C26321

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF LIME AND SAND BRICKS (WHITE AND MOULDED SQUARE ROUND AND RED BRICKS, LARGE LOT OF WHITE RED AND TRIANGULAR TILES AND A LARGE LOT OF PETTY STORES AND MACHINERY SPARE PARTS.

Under instruction from S. B. Billimoria Esq., the Official Liquidator of The Bombay Brick, and Tile Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

About 12 lacs Lime and Sand Bricks ordinary size 9 x by 1/2 x 3 1/2.

About 50,000 moulded bricks for cornice round corner bricks 6 x 4 1/2 x 3 1/2, and red bricks 9 x 4 1/2 x 3 1/2.

About 63,000 white red and triangular tiles 8 x 8 x 1/2.

Also a large lot of petty stores and machinery parts such as W. I. Bands, Elbows, Teas washers, belt fastners, assorted wedges, G. I. book bolts, Eyelets, pressure, gawges, Brass and C. I. grease cups plugs, sockets, couplings, steel wire brushes, steel springs, bolts and nuts, filet, asbestos sheets steam plug corks, rivet, checkmate, round iron bars, bat bars, shaftings, gun metal castings, wrought iron and cast iron scrap, etc., etc.

The above lot will be sold either in one lot or in separate lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

All the abovementioned bricks, tiles stores and machinery parts etc., are lying at Marvee, (Malad Station B. B. and C. I. Railway) and the intending purchasers are requested to inspect the same at any time.

AUCTION SALE OF THE "STOCK-IN-TRADE" OF THE TAILORING SHOP AND "GOOD-WILL" OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. DIAS SIDDICK & CO., AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in suit No. 482 of 1925, (Anthony B. Dias and Ors. vs. Janmahomed Siddick and Ors.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at 'Apollo Chambers' Colaba Causeway, opposite Hotel Majestic':—

The "stock-in-trade" of the Tailoring shop and "Good-will" of the firm of Messrs. Dias Siddick and Co., as a going concern in one lot, consisting of woollen containing tweeds, serges, collars, neck-ties, hats, trunks, hosiery, linen, large glass door cupboards, show cases, etc., etc.

The above on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BANGLES SET WITH DIAMONDS AND 2 BIG ENGLISH SAFES.

Messrs. GANDHI and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 72, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. Raichand Motichand and Co., and a/c and at the risk of concerned:—

4 Bangles Set with rich Diafonds.

By order of an office concerned:

2 Big English Safes (1 Milner and Chestwood) each of 48 x 28 x 26 inches. 1

Goods on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MOTORISTS, MOTOR CAR DEALERS AND BUYERS.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS OF WELL-KNOWN MAKES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from the parties concerned, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Mr. Dubash Show Room, next to Rolls Royce, opposite Kemp and Co., Hughes Road, the following cars:—

1 Mors, 20 H.P., Saloon 3 seater, 1920 Model.
1 Buick, 5 seater, 1922 Model.
1 Hudson Super Six, 40 H.P., 7 seater, 1917 Model.
1 Sunbeam, 20 H.P. 5 seater touring, 1920 Model.
1 Fiat, 15 H.P., 7 seater touring, 1915 Model.
1 Sizaire et Naudin, 4 seater, 1918 Model.
1 Studebaker Six, 7 seater touring, 1919 Model.
1 Studebaker Four, 4 seater touring, 1918 Model.
1 Lancia, 7 seater, 40 H.P.
1 Chalmers, 20 H.P.
1 Chandler, 20 H.P.
1 Schnider Sedan, 20 H.P.
1 Dodge, 20 H.P. Sedan (left hand steering).
1 Crossley Prince of Wales Model.
1 Columbia, 23 H.P.
1 Buick, 27 H.P. 1920 Model.

Catalogues containing full particulars may be obtained of the undersigned or at the sale premises. On view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

OF INTEREST TO STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND NATIVE STATES HAVING HARBOURS.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. "DESHALPUR."

On FRIDAY, the 16th April, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Attorneys for the Owner, Khanji Shamji:—

The well-known Steamer "DESHALPUR" at present lying at the Mazgaon Harbour, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION:—The Steamer was built at Renfrew by the well-known Engineers, Messrs. William Simons and Co., Ltd., only about seven years back, having a gross tonnage of 755 tons approximately. It has got two decks, two masts, also Steel Framework and is fitted with Simon Engines and Babcocks Boilers.

Inspection of the Steamer can be arranged on application to the undersigned or Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Co., Solicitors, at their Offices at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, to whom also application may be made for further particulars and conditions of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

AUCTION SALE OF THE "ARISTOCRATIC BOOT AND SHOE CO," AT CARNAC ROAD, OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL'S HOSPITAL.

By the order of the merchant concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Carnac Road, opp. Gocultdas Tejpal's Hospital, the following:—

A big lot of ladies' gentlemen's and children's boots, shoe, show cases, cupboards, Maudin etc.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY ETC., AT MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from the Receiver in the Estate of Messrs. N. Bomanji and Sons in High Court Suit No. 3580 of 1925, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th March 1926, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Rose Cottage Lane, Mount Road, Mazagaon, Old Anjirwadi, the following:—

One 15 H. P. electric motor with oil switch and oil starter wiring in Pipes with main switch and driving shafting erected on four wooden brackets with Driving pulleys, belting etc.

Two wooden willows (each combination of two machines) with shaftings, ball bearing, etc.

A lot of cotton balls, droppings clean willow and gutter dust.

The machinery will remain open for inspection 4 days before the date of sale from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. (S. T.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23469.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, PEARL, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Dwarkadas Tribhowandas and others, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Velavahu alias Shamabai, wife of the Thakar Vithaldas Khimji, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell away by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), diamond, pearl, gold and silver ornaments belonging to the deceased Velavahu alias Shamabai, wife of Thakar Vithaldas Khimji.

The ornaments are open for inspection at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

KRISHNA FILM CO'S.
Romantic Production

LOVE IS BLIND

Extra ordinary Love Story

featuring—Miss GULAB & Miss EMILEE

KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE

See—**IMMORTAL HOPE**

NEXT WEEK

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
THIRD WEEK! Eps. 8, 9, 10 and 11
8 Gorgeous Reels
"WHITE EAGLE"
Starring:—RUTH ROLAND
With the thatched hut in Flames, Ruth Swarms up the Flag Pole.
Also
CHARLIE CHAPLIN COMEDY
THE MOVIE NUT.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD
presents
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S MASTER PICTURE
SAMRAT
"SHILADITYA"
OR
THE GREATEST SACRIFICE
featuring
MISS GOHAR, MISS SULOCHNA AND MR. RAJA SANDOW
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m
EXTRA SHOWS
on Sat: and Sunday at 3 p.m.

BUY DIRECT AND SAVE.

We are the largest manufacturers of Galvanized, Steel, Brass and Copper Wove Wire and Wire Netting.
Prices on Application:
A FRANCIS & CO.,
43, Moti Seal St., CALCUTTA

AMUSEMENTS.

"Pity the Poor Bachelors"

Ducking the Fair Sex All Their Lives, and Then, When They Thought Themselves Safe, to Be Forced to Adopt a Handful of Infants

This Is What Happens in

"DADDIES"

The Screen Version of the Famous Belasco Stage Success and Broadway Triumph
featuring
MAE MARSH and HARRY MYERS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE Exclusively shown at Royal Opera House.
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House
A WARNER SCREEN CLASSIC.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
EDDIE GARR
presents
"THE BUNCH OF KEYS"
TO-NIGHT PROGRAMME NO. 4.
From the Victoria Palace Theatre, LONDON.
Booking at ROSE & CO., upto 5-30 p.m. from 7-30 at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15 and 9-45 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
presents
The Mightiest Dramatic spectacle of all the ages.
SECOND WEEK'S SUCCESSFUL RUN.
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
Spectacles of Grandeur—Miracles of Photography—Tragedy and Romance.
IT IS TEACHING THE WORLD HOW TO LOVE!
IT'S THE WORLD'S GREATEST MOTION PICTURE ACHIEVEMENT.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
AN ALL COMIC PROGRAMME
The World's Leading Laughter-makers in a Full Comedy Programme
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
THE PILGRIM
Four Reels of Riotous Laughter
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"BLISS"
A PATHE COMEDY
AND SEVERAL OTHER COMIC FILMS

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. B. U. Secretary of H. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair-dyes, Indian and English but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Shop No. 55 (B) Kandewadi, Bombay No. 4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 23.
Budarpur, Pritchard, Rangoon.
C. Kemberley, Crome, Karachi.
Nagpore, Gardner, Shanghai.
Snowdon, Swindell, Karachi.
Hoogkerk, Coerkemp, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

March 24.
Barpeta, Denne, Busreh.
Jalapa, Neal, New York.

LOADING.

March 23.
Steamer Sultania for Jeddah.
Steamer Nagpore, for China and Japan.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, March 23.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Ranchi, 9136, London, 27/3, M M and Co.
3 Laconia, 4004, Rangoon, 26/3, L T and M I.
4 Nestlea, 2473, NF, 5/4, L Edwards Ltd.
5 Margha, 5091, B'chi, 25/3, M M and Co.
6 Ct. Simla 5955, Karachi, N F K N & Co.
7 Trevorian, 2845, N F M M & Co.
8 Wakasa Maru, 3804, Japan 26/3, W Y Kaisha.
9 Karapara, 3722, Durban 31/3 M M & Co.
10 C/Kimberley, 3979, U Kingdom, NF, J Finlay and Co.
11 Cl. Newcastle, 4462, Karachi, 30/3, K N. Co.
12 Lady Curzon, 12, Abadan, N.F., S W and Co.
12 China, 4173, London, 31/3 M M and Co.
13 Jalapa, 4386, N York, 24/3, Vol. Bros.
14 Cracovia, 4566, Trieste, 1/4, L Triestino.
15 Domala, 5134, 25/3 M M & C.
16 Assyria, 4949 L'pool, 30/3, Grahams Trading Co.
17 Breconian, 2577, Genoa, N.F., Grahams.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Sigrun, 3180, Rangoon, 26/3, S S N Co.
3 Barpeta, 1877, Persian Gulf, 24/3, M M and Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Busrah 26/3 M M Co.
4 Vasna, 2043, Busra, 19/3, M M and Co.
5 Chef Mecanicien, 4282, Haiphong, 27/3, M M and Co.
6 Janus, 3076, Dubai, 25/3, M M and Co.
8 Dara, 3083, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
9 Cl. Macindoe, 2975 N F N W J F & Co.
15 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf, 31/3, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Vancouver Maru, 4259, Kobe, 30/3, O S Kaisha.
C & B Garmula, 3254 Cal. N F M M & Co.
B & E Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan, 22/3, N Y Kaisha.
K Ahmedi, 1331, P. Gulf, N.F., S Hassum and Co.

EXPORTS.

March 23.

S. S. Assyria for Philadelphia:—100 casks Goat skins, Briskey Co.

For New York:—5 bales woollen carpets and Rugs, F Shaw and Co Ltd.

For Liverpool:—274 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi, 127 bales cotton fly, V N Joshi.

For Marseilles:—11 tons Turmeric, Karmally and Co, 101 cwts Mustard seed, Tamboli and Co,

For Liverpool:—44 bales wool, A Salemohamed and Co. 34 bales wool, W Latham and Co Ltd, 100 bales Hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 1 bdle cotton Carpets, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 10 bales cotton waste, M Mafatlal and Co, 6 bales wool, S Gambhuchand.

S. S. Ranchi for London:—25 bales cow hides, Ladhabhoy Thana and Sons, 5 bales Buffalo calf hides, Ladhabhoy Thana and Sons, 10 bales Goat and Sheep skins, H R Rehmanbhai and Co, 2 bales woollen carpets, Bouter and Co Ltd, 1 Pot Pulma Rosa oil, Thos Cook and Son Ltd, 25 cwts Gum Olibanum, Indian Produce Export Co, 3 bdles woollen carpets, F Hajioff, 4 bdles Lamb skins, F Hajioff, 49 cases Bristles, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 1 pkges woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 10 bales cow hides, L Hassum, 33 bales Goat and Sheep skins, L Hassum, 120 cwts Cassen, Midland Dairy Farm, 9 bales Goat skins, M Ismail, 44 cwts Fish maws, H A Mahomed and Sons, 47 casks Goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co, 170 cwts cotton and woollen cuttings, M Somjee, 27 boxes cotton prints, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 5 bdles Lamb skins, A Azizullahoff, 30 cwts Fish maws, R Dhanji and Co.

S. S. Jalapa for New York:—2,000 cwts Myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S. S. City of Kimberley for Barcelona:—310 bales, cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co, 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S. S. Nestley for Antwerp:—50 bales Hemp, H Govindjee, 50 bales Hemp, G Mawjee, 105 cwts Gum Kadaya, Tamboli and Co, 220 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co. 210 cwts Gum Arabic, N Muljee and Co, 29 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.

City of Simla, for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export 220 bales cotton, Uniono Cotton Co, 2,000 tons, manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co Ltd.

For Hull:—4,000 cwts Castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S. S. Hoogkeerk for Rotterdam:—99 cwts Poppyseed, M Thadani and Co, 499 cwts Mustard seed, M Thadani and Co, 100 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co, 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

For Bremen:—50 bales, Hemp, W Latham and Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—75 bales cotton fly, C Piraj and Co, 50 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co, 1,000 tons, manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

For Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 2,000 cwts Castorseed, Ralli Bros, 1,400 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros, 2,900 cwts Ground nuts, Ralli Bros,

S. S. Domala for Hull:—1,400 cwts Ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—612 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 220 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co, 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 30 bales Hemp, W Latham and Co Ltd.

S. S. Margha for Dunkirk:—8,000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 3,000 cwts Castorseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Havre:—55 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.

S. S. Snowdon for Dunkirk:—775 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S. S. Cracovia for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co, 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton, Chachatty Cotton Export.

S. S. Holzonco for Dunkirk:—2,000 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S. S. Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—2½ cwts Ivory, E F Kamarana and Co.

For Yokohama:—28 cases Saldalwood oil, M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—75 cwts shark fins, R Jamalbhoy.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co, 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd,

For Nagoya:—700 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Tacoma Maru for Hongkong:—100 bales Grey cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd,

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—250 cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Chef Mecanicien Maitrol for Haiphong:—500 bales cotton, Langley and Co.

S. S. Mirzapore for Manilla:—2 pkges woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Vancouver Maru for Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd,

For Moji:—1,000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 23.

S. S. Snowdon, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd, from Antwerp:—1,159 pieces steel rounds, 897 bdles steel rounds, 6,703 steel bars, 35,391 pieces steel bars, 972 pieces angles and plates, 890 bdles steel angles and plates, 329 bdles Galvd Gas Tubes, 126 pieces Galvd Gas Tubes, 32 pieces Galvd Tubes, 72 bdles, Galvd Tubes, 100 bdles steel flat bars, 3,956 bdles steel rods, 392 bdles steel sheets, 150 bdles copper sheets, 110 bdles brass rods, 115 pieces brass rods, 410 pieces sheets, 360 bdles steel Hoops, 708 pieces steel joists and Tees, 100 pieces steel beams, 72 cases Yellow metal sheeting, 32 cases Black Cut Tacks, 100 cases Galvd Roofing nails, 50 cases Heel nails, 73 cases Hard ware, 2,185 cases Vegetable Products 50 cases Vegetable fat, 30 cases Vegetable Oil, 49 cases Lamps, 84 cases Plate glass, 18 cases Iron ware, 135 cases Rivets, 519 D/ bags Rivets, 6,375 D/Bags Sugar, 3,750 bags sugar, 250 cases wire nails, 1,131 cases window glass, 50 cases Aluminium Circle, 20 cases Panel Pairs, 311 cases nails, 30 cods nails, 27 cods Lead Pipes, 20 cods Galvd wire, 400 reels Galvd Barbed wire, 282 bags Bolts and nuts, 15 drums Calcium Chloride, 75 pieces Iron Tubes, 20 casks Fittings, 48 crates Eware Tiles, 13 barrels Chaws, 11 cases Empty Boxes, 92 cases Colour, 69 barrels colour, 24 cases cotton goods, 43 bales paper, 53 cases Dowells, 10 cases Glass ware, 10 cases Hollow glass.

Rotterdam:—105 cases dyeing material, 400 cases Vegetable Products, 40 cases Carbonate of Ammonia, 427 cases dyes, 133 barrels dyes, 71 barrels Alum, 45 bales Straw Boards, 30 bales paper, 200 bags dextrine, 150 D/bags dexterine, 250 D/bags Farina, 18 cases capsules, 100 barrels Hydrosulphite, 26 kegs Chemical, 13 drums Chemical, 25 cases Soap, 10 casks Soap, 8 cases Art silk, 7 cases brass Tubes.

S. S. Janus, Agents M M and Co, from Calcutta:—6,633 bags rice, 976 bags Betel nuts, 75 bales H Cloth Gunnies bags, 327 bales Hessian Cloth, 3,206 Gunnies bags, 80 bales Jute Twine, 142 coils manila rope, 64 cases whisky, 26 cases Stationery, 16 cases Gramophone Parts, 24 cases Ink, 14 drums ink, 63 cases Hard ware, 57 cases Bolts, 40 pkges steel Plaster coverings, 41 pkges Household goods, 22 pkges medicines, 87 pkges Superior Jute, 16 bags dates, 30 bdles old gunnies, 200 kegs black enamel, 59 pieces cylinders C A Gas, 3,366 pieces Pipes and fittings, 200 drums Paint 2,095 kegs Paint, 69 boxes paint, 160 bdles pans, 92 pkges Jute gas cutting, 31 pkges Spun yarn, 115 bags Indian jow, 36 drums Castor oil, 720 kegs Red lead, 21 bags Cardamoms, 25 bags Cement, 34 kegs Chemicals, 139 Chests Tea, 50 barrels Glucose.

S. S. Sigrun, Agents the Scindia Steam N Co Ltd, from Moulmein:—7,416 bags Rice.

From Rangoon:—4,168 bags Rice 246 bags white beans, 50 bags flat beans, 20 bags Pelson.

From Colombo:—851 bags Areca nuts.

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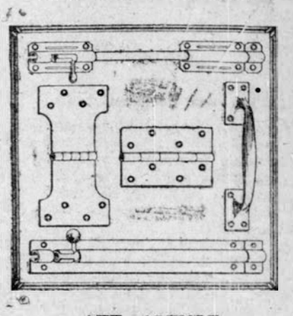

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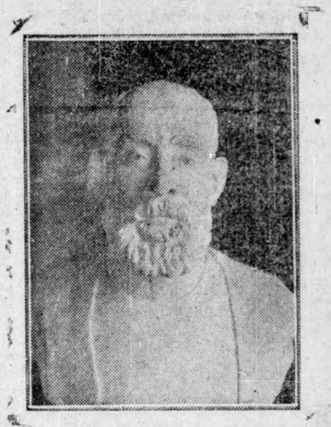

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 23.

A rise of 12 to 11 points in old crop and 11 to 14 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on short covering and new crop buying. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 5 points down.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 22nd instant as under:—

"Market advanced on new crop buying due to heavy rains in Central belt."

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents Messrs. M. & B. Stern:—

The World's Spinners takings of American cotton for week ending 20th March were 365,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 11,254,000 bales, against 10,140,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 1,114,000 bales.

In sympathy with a moderate advance reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2 higher with Broach April/May at Rs. 352. At the opening Commission and Japanese Houses were buyers and values improved to Rs. 353½. On Exporters selling the market receded to Rs. 352½, just at the close one Japanese House was a buyer and the market closed steady at Rs. 353½. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 354 and going up by half a rupee on buying by Commission Houses declined to Rs. 353½ and closed at Rs. 354.

Broach July/August opened at Rs. 353½ and gradually improved to Rs. 355 on Exporters buying and closed at Rs. 354 1/4. Japanese and Commission Houses were moderate sellers. Oomra March opened at Rs. 324 and gradually advanced to Rs. 326 on buying by Commission Houses and closed at Rs. 325½. Oomra May opened at Rs. 320 and improved to Rs. 321½ on Commission and Japanese Houses buying and closed at Rs. 321½. At the meeting of the Association it was resolved to allow trading in fine Oomra Hedge Contract for July delivery and accordingly business in this delivery commenced to-day at Rs. 323 and fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 323. Bengal March, May and July were quoted Rs. 262, Rs. 263 and Rs. 266 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained easier yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 23.

Fully Good Broach April/May	354
Fully God Broach July/Aug.	354½
Fully Good Benga March	264½
Fully God Bengal May	265
Fully Good Bengal July	268 1/2
Fine Ooma March	328
Fine Oomra May	322
Fine Oomra July	323

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Superfine	Fine	F. Good	Good.
M. G. Bengal	285	285	263	253
M. G Surat	435	430	420	410
M. G. Oomra No. 3	337	327	312	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.	372	362	347	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	360	350	335	
M. G Broach No. 2	377	372	360	350
M. G. Punjab/American	390	380	370	360
M. G Naosari	455	450	440	430

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay March 23.

Fully Good Broach April/May	353
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	354
Fully Good Bengal March	261
Fully Good Bengal May	263
Fully Good Bengal July	266
Fine Oomra March	325
Fine Oomra May	321
Fine Oomra July	323

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay March 22.

	Ready. New.	March.
Bengal Superfine M. G.	285	.....
Bengal Fine M G	272/95	.....
Bengal F G M B	260/62	261
Sindh/Punjab Fine M G	270	.....
Sindh/Punjab F G M G	260	.....
Punjab/Americans M G	350/80	.....
Wardha/Hingt Fine M G	350/55	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	350/55	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/40	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	330/40	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/40	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/30	.....
Kuhmgaon/Akola Fine M G	310/30	324
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fully Good MG	365	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	285	.....
Muthia F G M G	270	.....
Dharwar S G.	.....	.....
Coompta M G	375/80	.....
Westerns M.G.	325/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M G	375/80	.....
Cambodia M. G	415	.....

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 23.

Jute:—Albion 385; Alliance 390; Anglo-India 348; Auckland 176; Barnagore 128; Bally 148; Belvedere 385; Budge Budge 355; Caledonian 430; Chapdani 135; Clive 27/8; Craig 4/2; Cheviot 210. Dalhousie 295; Delta 380. Empire 40/6 Fort Gloster 675; Fort William 232; Gondalpara 740; Gourepore 618; Hukumchand 818; Hooghly 62/8. Howrah 29/8; Kamarhatty 435. Kankinarrah 352; Kelvin 678; Kinnison 820; Lansdowne 206; Lawrence 480; Lothian 315; Naihati 380. National 23/4; New Central 480. Northbrook 40/8; Nuden 39; Orient 156; Reliance 48; Standard 324; Union 425; Waverly 6/8; Hessian 15/8; Jute 97/12.

Cotton:—Dunbar 146; Keshavram Cotton 4; Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4; Marshalls 2/14; Titagar Paper 6/12; Imperial Bank 1487/8; Imperial Conty 386.

Remarks:—Steady.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	2 days.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	537	2,76,289	2,49,132
Central India ..	1298	3,16 305	2,60,633
Barsi and Nagar ..	567	1,75,811	1,62,739
Hyderabad-Gaorani	95	63,898	83,18 8
Berar	2,591	4,08 237	4,88,654
Central Provinces ..	755	2,09,042	2,28,104
Total Oomras ..	6,843	14,49,585	14.72,540
Dholera	262	1,65,686	101,622
N.W. Provinces ..	50	1.25.493	1.25.053
Rajputana	236	80.721	48,329
Sind-Punjab ..	292	2.20,691	3.24,916
Broach	2,866	2,54,028	1.29,392
Coompta & Dharwar	560	23,783	23,090
Westerns-Northerns	310	15,663	22,638
Coconada		1,474	920
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	..	6,914	9,171
Persian	6	2,226	1.919
American	..	807	9,048
Egyptian and African	..	37,740	296,378
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	468	3,487
Total ..	10,425	23,85,276	22,98,503

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	yesterday.	1st Sept. to 18th Mar This year	Last year
Europe	5,912	3,54,467	3,38,523
Japan & China ..	2,250	12,02,733	10,70,806
Coast Ports ..	200	18,437	12,558
Up country by Rail		54,645	8 447
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		74,598	109.215
Total	8,962	17,04,880	15,39,549

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec and Dor Exp 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 bales.
Mid Americans Spot 9.95 d small demand.
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 15.00 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

May	18.64
July	18.15
October	17.51

New York Noon Call—

May	18.63
July	18.14
October	17.51

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

March	18.30
October	16.85

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	9.48—.05
April	9.38—.06
May	9.39—.05
June	9.33—.05
July	9.31—.05
August	9.22—.05
September	9.15—.05
October	9.10—.04
November	9.00—.02
December	9.01—.01
January	9.00—.01
February	8.99—.01
March	9.00—.01

Tone:—Quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, March 22.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	18.72+.12
July	18.22+.11
October	17.60+.11
December	17.31+.14

Liverpool, March 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	9.39+.5
July	9.31+.5
October	9.10+.4
December	9.01+.1

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 22.

Scinde "Good"	6.35
Scinde "Fully Good"	6.75
Scinde "Fine"	7.15
Bengal "Good"	6.45
Bengal "Fully Good"	6.85
Bengal "Fine"	7.25
Oomra "Good"	7.15
Oomra "Fully Good"	7.55
Oomra "Fine"	7.95
Broach "Good"	7.75
Broach "Fully Good"	8.15
Broach "Fine"	8.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 22.

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	14.45—.10
April	14.30—.10
May	14.20—.10
June	14.10—.12
July	14.02—.13
August	14.02—.13
September	14.02—.13
October	14.05—.18
November	14.05—.18
December	14.00—.18
January	14.00—.13
February	14.00—.13
March	14.00—.13

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 22.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	9.45—.8
May	9.37—.7
July	9.28—.8
October	9.06—.8
January	8.95—.6

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, March 22.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	14.10—.20
July	13.95—.20
November	13.95—.28

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 22.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 13,000
Day's Exports to Continent 11,000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK—

May	18.72+.12
July	18.22+.11
October	17.60+.11
Spot Cotton at New York	19.25+.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.38+.11

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS—

March	18.38—.12
October	16.96—.15

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 17-11/16
Demand Bills 4.85.75
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign Mined 65-3/4

WHEAT.

London March 22.

Barletta Russo—64 lbs. 49/9 Apl/May sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—58 1/2 lbs. 48/3 Mar/April sellers.
Tone:—Dull.
Australian 54/6 Mar/Apl. value

SEEDS.

London March 22.

Linsee Argentine (La Plata):—
£14 1/8 Mar/Apl. value.
£14 1/8 Apl/May value.
£14 1/4 May/June sellers.
Tone:—Closed rather firmer.
Cottonseed Bombay 7 1/2 Mar/Apl. sellers.
Castorseed Bombay 17 7/8 Aphil/May sellers.
Tone:—Rather easier.
Linseed, Bombay £17 3/4 Mar/Apl. nominal.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £19 1/2 Ap/May sellers.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £18 5/8 Apl/May, sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore £20 7/8 April/May sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 22.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15 July/Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/3 Oct/Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 15/4½ Jan/Mar. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 15/2½ July/Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 15/3½ July/Sept. sellers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London March 22.

Cardiff to Bombay 16/6

London March 22.

BARLEY.

London March 22.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

RUBBER.

London, March 22.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 28 3/4 April/May value.
Tone:—Quiet.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 30 1/2 buyers, 30 3/4 sellers.
Tone:—Steadiest but busines small.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 23.

5 per cent Loan due 1935, Rs. 99/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 90
5 per sent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/4
3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 102/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/1.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs 102.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 105/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 106/4
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102
Tone of market: Quiet but steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 22.

In the share market in jutes there was a steadier feeling in this section to-day but the turnover was very limited. The market closed easier in sympathy with gunnies. Coals were easier. Bokaro and Ramgur are marked down one point like wise Burrakur which found sellers at low figures. Teas were steadp on a moderate turnover. Rubbers continued healthy with dealings restricted owing to scarcity of scrip. Miscellaneous were without any outstanding feature. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 74/1, 4 per cent conversion loan 1916/17 90/8, 5 per cent bonds 1933 102/8, 6 per cent bonds 1930 105/6.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1487/8.

Railways:—Sara Serajganj Railway 90, Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway guaranteed 82.

Cotton:—Dunbar 146, Tinnevelly Textiles annas 10.

Jutes:—Alliance 397, Auckland 176, Clive 27/8, Craig 4/2, Dalhousie 209, Empire 40/6, Fort William 233/8, do. pref. 114, Gourepore ord. 619/8, do. pref. 103/8, Howrah 29/8, Hukumchand ord. 8/8, Kamarhatty 435, Kanknarrah 357, Kelvin 678/8, Kinnison 830, Lansdowne 209, Lawrence 482/8, National 23/12, Northbrook 41, Reliance 48/4.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 5, Bokaro and Ramgur 14, Burrakur 17/12, New Beerbhoom 23.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone Corporation pref. 10/4, United Provinces Electric Supply 114, Marshall and Co. 2/14, Bengal Flour 128, United Flour 19/12, B.I. Corporation ord. 4, Indian Wood Products 6/12, British Ceylon Corporation 2/8, Bengal Paper 20, Titaghur Paper ord. 6/12, Midnapore Zemindary 117/8.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 39/4, East India 25/8, Loobah 12/8, Pussimbing pref. 107, Seajuli 41, Tengpani 20/12, Teen Ali 24/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one thirty-seconds pence.—A.P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 23.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 1005.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1030.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1045.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 124 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 120 3/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201 1/2.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's seling D D Rs. 157 1/2.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.86 1/4.
London, Paris Frcs. 137/45.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.25
London—Brussels Frcs. 119.40.
London—Rome Liras 120.60.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady.

London, March 22.

Tele Transfers 1/6.1/32
Bar gold £4/4/11-1/2
Bar Silver Spot 30-1/8 quietly steady.

London, March 22.

Rentes 3½ per cent. 48.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 1/4.
Slosing Tone of Silver:—Little Indian selling. Buyers holding back market quietly steady.
Interest day to day loans 4 1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.
Sovereigns Export to South America £23,000.
Sovereigns released from South African Reserve Bank Account £1,000,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 23.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6.
Bank Demand 1/6 1/32.
Doc. Acceptance 5m/st 1/6 9/32.
American Dollars 274 1/2.
Hongkong Dollars 156.
Shanghai 201 1/2.
Japan 125 1/4.
Singapore 157 1/2.
Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.12
Oslo	22.53
Amsterdam	12.13
Switzerland	25.24

New York, March 22.

Demand Bills 4.85.75.

London March 22.

Exchange on London in Paris	137.25
Exchange on London in Germany	20.41 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy	120.97

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £87 1/2.
Victov Bonds 4 p.c £91 7/8.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 3/8.
Conversion Loan £74 3/4.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £102 1/2.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £103 1/2.
Consols 2½ p.c. 54 3/8.
Rupee Pape 3½ p.c. 53 3/4.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan) 68
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 58 1/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 23

3 months 4 15/32 per cent.
6 months 4.3/8 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5½ per cent
Money 3 months 5 per cent.
Money 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 22.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 15/32
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	5 1/4
Dislount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent.	12 1/4

BULLION

Bombay, March 23.

Sovereigns Ready 13/5/6.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/6.
National Bank Bar gold 21/9/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/0
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/4/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/4/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/6/0

London, Mach 22

Bar gold ready s 84-11 1/2
Silver ready d. 30/2.
Silver forward d. 30/4.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady—dull. India sold.

SHARES.

London, March 22.

Hongkong Bank	£1243
Chartered Bank	£20 3/4
National Bank	£48
P. and O. Bank	£9 3/8
Eastern Bank	£5 15/16

GOLD.

Bombay, March 22.

Ready:—21/5/9.
Vaid Chitara—Opening 21/5/6. At 6 p.m. 21/5/6.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/6/9. At 6 p.m. 21/6/9.
Vaida Viask:—Opening 21/7/6. At 6 p.m. 21/7/6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar—Opening As. 1.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 6/2/3.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 23.

Ready:—68/5.
Vaida Chitar:—Oening 68/6. Lowest 68/5. At 6 p.m. 68/5.
Vaida Chitar—Opening 68/8. Lowest 68/7. At 6 p.m. 68/7.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening As. 5.
Vaida Chitar:—Openmg As. 12.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SHARE MARKET.

Market steady. Mill shares remained steady We quote:—B Dyeing 502/8; Fazulbhoy 873/12; Pearl 511/4; Crescent 200/4; Century 396/4; Nagpur 492/8; Swadeshi 493/12; New Great 335. Market is not likely to decline at present.

In cash shares Andhra Valley ord was quoted Rs. 590. Imperial Bank 1480; partly paid 387/8. Burma ord 468/4.

March 23.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid	Rs
Bank of India	50	2½	72 8 X D
Baroda ..	50	4	72 8 X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	52
Central	25	1½	22 2 X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c	80 8
Imperial	500	40	1480
Imperial Contributory—	*125	10	387 8
Union	7½	..	3 6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10	..	9	14
Central India Mining.	10	4½	29	12
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	35	
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	51	4
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	170	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2	12
Shivrajpure	10	8—Y	47	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	830	X D
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	141	X D
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	109	
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	88	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	82	x D
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	84	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	73	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	73	x D
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	85	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	94	
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	655	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	68	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	133 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	210
Scindia Steam ..	3⅜—0—1¼—0		8 12

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.		76
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	535	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	880	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2·8	113	12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61	8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	87-8	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	932	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	865	
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	382	8
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	625	

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	175	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	212	8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215	
New Berar	500	80	830	x D
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100	x D
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	555	
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	740	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675	x D

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	127	8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	11	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	466	4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	131	4
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11	4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	49	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0	4 0	4 9 X
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	186	
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73	x D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	310	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	35	
Port Canning	1,000	50	640	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	107	8
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	31	
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	43	2
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	15	8
Thacker	50	..	12	
Telephone	50	1y	20	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	3	14
New India	25	1y	13	14
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	870	
Vulcan	10	0 6 0	2	10

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	405	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	7	8
Asur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	256	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	355	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	902	8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	380	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	200	
Broach Fince Counts..	250	..	45	
Century	100	20y	393	4
Central India O. ..	100	16	493	12
Central India P ..	500	5 p.c.	402	8
Ceylon	100	..	55	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	127	8
Coorla	100	7y	145	
Crescent	100	nil	201	4
Currimbhoy	250	..	375	
David	500	..	400	
Dawn	250	40	695	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 12	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	265	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	160	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	25	
Emperot Edward ..	500	..	295	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	873	12
Finlay	100	nil	130	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	600	
Globe	100	..	27	
Gokak	100	5	115	
Gold Mohur	100	..	12	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1300	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	186	4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	975	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	388	12
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	71-4	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2200	
Khatau Makanjee ..	100	Nil	115	
Kilachand	25	..	4	4
Kohinoor	500	..	975	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5225	
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	27	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	112	8
Madras United ..	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2050	
Mathradas	100	..	205	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	93	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2300	
New City of Bombay.	100	nil	182	8
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	335	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	511	4
Phoenix	100	nil	416	4
Planet	100	..	8	
Premier	100	.	62	8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	32	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560	
Sholapur	1,000	250	7350	
Simplex	250	..	148	12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50	
Standard	500	100	1300	
Swadeshi	100	18	492	8
Swan	100	nil	160	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	110	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2005	
Vishnu P.	500	35	540	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	700	

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				405
Bombay Cotton				355
Bombay Dyeing	897-8	903-12	891-4	902-8
Century ..	390	397-8	388-12	396-4
Central India ..	491 4	493-12	490	492-8
Colaba Land				127-8
Crescent				201-4
Edward Sassoon				165
Fazulbhoy ..	870	875	870	873-12
Finaly				130
Globe				25
Gokak				115
Indian Bleaching				187-8
ndore Malwa				388-12
Kohinoor				975
Madhowjee				112-8
Mathuradas				170
Meyer Sassoon				90
Mysore				112-8
New Great ..	331-4	336-4	331-4	335
Pearl	503-12	513-12	507-8	511-4
Pabany				265
Phoenix				416-4
Simplex	146-4	150	146	150
Swadeshi ..	487 8	493-12	487-8	493-12
Swan Mills				160
Tata Mill				110

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				127-8
Bombay Steam				133-13
Tram Co., Ord.				113-12
Bandi Cement				9-13
Central India Mining				29-12
Indian Cement				35
Katni Cement Ord.				51-4
Shivarajpur				47
Tata Hydro ..	932 8	937-8	932-8	937-8
Tata Iron & Steel Ord. ..				43-2
Tata Iron & Steel Def.				15-8

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 23.

Brass, English	3/4	55 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	55 8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Aga Khan Tournament—Muslim University (Aligarh) vs. Portuguese Republicans, 5-30 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

THURSDAY, March 25.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Kirkee Indian Sports Club vs. Ajmer. 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY March 26.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Customs "A" vs. Jhansi Rly. Institute or B. B. R. A., 5.30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

SATURDAY, March 27.

Protest against Development Muddle Congress House, Girgaon Back Road, 6 p.m. Mr. B. G. Horniman to preside.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Study Circle in the Principles of Economics conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia will meet to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in the University Library Buildings. z

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL NON-BRAHMAN CONFERENCE.

An urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahman Conference will be held to-day at 7 p.m. at Lidu Prakash Press to discuss several important matters. All the members of te Working Committee are requested to attend the meeting.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 23.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward has also ruled steady to-day evidencing a rise of 4d. and 1d. respectively in Java and B. R. B Beet Sugar for Feb-March Shipment. Prices for July/Sept. and Oct-Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/10 per cwt.
Shipment Feb-March Sh. 15/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept Sh. 14/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Sh. 14/8 per cwt F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/6 per cwt
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/7 per cwt.
Shipment Feb-March Sh. 15/2 per F.B.H.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 23.

In the share market jutes were a steady market though the bulk of the turnover was confined to the speculative issues of an interdealer nature.

The closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent war loan 1929-47 99/8, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 104/2, 6 per cent bonds 1927 101/13 do. 1930 105/6.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 22/8, Imperial Bank fully paid 1487/8.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway Rs. 90.

Cottons:—Dunbar 148.

Jutes:—Albion 393, Auckland 174, Bally 145, Champdany 130, Cheviot 205, Clive 27/14, Dalhousie 285, Fort William 233/8, Fort Gloster 678, Gondalpara 704, Gourepore pref 101/8, Howrah 30/2, Kamarhatty 444, Kankinarrah 357, Kelvin 683/8, Lawrence pref 117, National 23/8, Naihati pref 115, Orient 153, Reliance 47/12, do. pref 116, Standard 332, Waverley 6/8.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 14, Borrea 15/8, Burrakur 17/12, Ghusick and Muslia 10, New Kendah 5/4, Talcher 4/4.

Miscellaneous:—Thornycrofts 1/6, B. I. Corporation ord. 4, Madan Theatres 3, Titaghur Paper ord. 8/8.

Tea Companies:—Baghmari 14, Birpara 442/8, Gohpur 8/12, Hantapara 553, Rungachcrra 14/12, Sapoi 22/4, Tezpore 12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one thirty seconds pence.—A. P.

TIENTSIN EVACUATED.

FIGHT IN CHINA.

LONDON, March 23.

Tientsin.—The retreat of Kominchun's Army continues in all fronts partly owing to the shortage of ammunition. They have completely evacuated Tientsin, which has now been taken over by Lichenling's followers who had previously taken shelter in Foreign concessions. Nearly all Kuominchun leaders have reached Peking except Fengyuhsiang who is stated to be at Pingtichuan. The fight, however, is not yet ended. Additional Kuominchun troops have reached Fengtai in Tungchow where prolonged rear-guard actions are expected. It is also pointed out that Nankow Pass, where Kuominchun's men are concentrating is a long narrow defile whence it will be most difficult to dislodge them.—Reuter.

Shanghai.—"The Evening News" states that the Military Governor of Shangtung has offered a reward of a million dollars for the head of Fengyuh Siang.—Reuter.

OPERATION AGAINST KURDISTAN TRIBESMEN.

LONDON, March 23.

Constantinople.—Troops are reported now to be operating against tribesmen in the Midiat District in Kurdistan, who have rebelled but are now surrounded in a narrow compass. The leader of rebels is stated to be the Chief of Huveedki tribe, named Hatcho, who is also the head of a sect known as Yezidis or devil-worshippers. Hatcho came to Diarbekir last year and submitted to the Government's authority.—Reuter.

POLAR EXPEDITION DELAYED.

LONDON, March 23.

Fairbanks.—According to present indications Wilkin's Polar Expedition will be delayed by three weeks, pending repairs to aeroplanes.—Reuter's Special.

COOPTION PROCEEDINGS.

MR. SHAMDASANI CHALLENGES LEGALITY.

A notice was served on the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, on the 20th inst. by Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader for Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, challenging the legality of the elections by co-option to the Municipal Corporation that were to take place on 22nd instant. The notice said that Mr. Shamdasani with the intention of standing for co-option had called at the office of the Commissioner on the 15th inst. and asked for half a dozen printed forms of nomination papers from the superintendent of the Electoral Department, but was not supplied the same "in spite of repeated demands." Thereupon Mr. Shamdasani immediately addressed a letter to the Commissioner requesting the latter to confirm the refusal which the former considered to be illegal. The Commissioner, said the notice sent for Mr. Shamdasani and pleaded his inability to supply the forms asked for in contravention of the terms of the notice dated 3rd March issued by himself (Commissioner) and published on the 4th March in the local press.

Mr. Shamdasani's contention was that that Rule 4 (a) of the Rules for co-option imposed a duty upon the Commissioner to supply to any person eligible for election and confers a right upon such person to obtain from the Commissioner at any time not being earlier that the days prior to the last day fixed for nomination as many forms of nomination papers for the election as he may require free of charge.

Mr. Shamdasani also contended that the notice dated the 3rd March is ultra vires, invalid, inoperative and void in that by fixing in the said Notice Monday the 15th March 1926 as the "Nomination Day" the Commissioner "wrongfully and illegally fixed a wrong day as the last day for receiving nominations of candidates for election as co-opted councillors," and that by fixing in the said Notice a period of only six days from March 8th to March 13th inclusive the Commissioner "wrongfully and illegally" denied the right of every person eligible for election to obtain free of charge printed forms of nomination papers for Election on the dates from 4th to 18th March.

Mr. Shamdasani in conclusion contended that all the proceedings in connection with the Election including the taking of Poll on Monday the 22nd instant are ultra vires, invalid, inoperative and void and that the whole of the Election is ultra vires, invalid inoperative and void. He, therefore, called upon the Commissioner to withhold the Election and further to take proceedings de novo by issuing a valid notice instead of the invalid notice of 3rd instant. In default, Mr. Shamdasani threatened legal proceedings against the Commissioner.

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

THE BUNCH OF KEYS.

The fourth programme of the Bunch of Keys attracted a poor house last night. As before the dancing of Miss Dore Desnaux proved an attraction. In the attractive costume of a gypsy she was especially good. Billy Bray as per usual disbursed his wit, but Eddie Garr's dry humour was better received. Miss Stella Esdaille was just as lively as ever, while Miss Enid Marshall and Grant Maclean took part in a couple of charming duets. Rachmaninoff was well rendered by Miss Wren who had to give an encore. The last item of the programme was by far the most popular. Entitled "Meetings" it depicted amongst other things, a municipal meeting of an antique township. Eddie Garr played the part of the inevitable vicar, while Miss Esdaille's "cracked" rendering of "Roses of Picasdie" sent the people into fits. The fifth programme will be staged on Thursday night.

MR. HOUGHTON'S REPORT.

ALLAYING EUROPEAN APPREHENSIONS

LONDON, March 22.

Washington.—While official circles are still silent with regard to the nature of Mr. Houghton's report to President Coolidge, newspapers have apparently been started by the sensation created in Europe and are now endeavouring to allay European apprehensions. The "New York World" suggests that Europe will do well to take the wild talk about Mr. Houghton's report less seriously. The "New York Times" also urges that Europe should not get excited over "the inconsequential events or sayings over here."—Reuter's Special.

SINGAPORE BASE.

CONCERN FOR OUTER EMPIRE.

LONDON, March 22.

In the course of the naval debate Mr. Burney urged that the Conservative and the Labour parties should agree on a general policy before the Imperial Conference so that the Dominions might realise that a change of the British Government would not affect the safeguarding of naval defence. He declared that the Labour Government's abandoning the Singapore base while simultaneously increasing the air vote for the defence of Britain had created the impression on the Dominions that the House of Commons were willing to vote money for the defence of England at the expense of weakening the defence of the other Empire. —Reuter.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

NEW CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

The result of the co-option of the ten members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was announced on Tuesday afternoon by the Returning Officers. There were 49 candidates. Out of 96 Corporators eligible for voting only 90 had registered their votes. The scrutineers had to cast 19 transfers before coming to a final conclusion. The following candidates were declared to be successful:—

1. Mr. Y G Pandit 8 votes, 2. Mr. Mangesh Dabholkar 6 votes, 3. Dr. G V Deshmukh 4 votes, 4. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay 6 votes, 5. Mr. N M Dumasia, 4 votes, 6. Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas 6 votes, 7. Mrs. A. Mackenzie 6 votes, 8. Miss Bachubai Lotwala 5 votes, 9. Mr. Nurmohmed N. Chinoy 5 votes and 10. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai 5 votes.

MRS. NAIDU AT MEERUT.

A SPLENDID RECEPTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, March 22.

The reception that the Meerut citizens accorded to Sarojini Devi will be remembered long. She was carried in a procession which passed through the main bazaars under decorated triumphal arches, 200 volunteers marching in front. All roofs and balconies were crowded with men and women who at the lowest computation numbered 50 thousand. On the way flowers were showered and addresses presented. The Anjuman Islamia presented an address promising full support to the Congress cause, Hindus and Muslims vied with each other to do her honour. The procession reached the Town Hall at 6 p.m. where a huge audience of over 10 thousand in which Muslims were largely represented gathered. Pandit Peareylay Sharma presided and presented Mrs. Naidu with a purse of Rs. 1,000 for the Congress cause. Mr. Sorabjee of South Africa begged Indians to help South African Indians in fighting their battle in a foreign land. Sarojini Devi spoke for an hour and a half first in Hindustani and then in English. She kept the audience spell-bound. She asked then to do away with communal stupidity to gird up their loins and achieve Swaraj.

AT BRINDABAN AND MUTTRA.

Another meeting was arranged when students presented an address to her. A Muslim gentleman, son of Khan Bahadur Wahidudin, announced a shield for eloquence on the subject of Hindu-Muslim unity. Meerut ladies too presented her with a purse.

At Bindaban she presided over the anniversary celebration of the Premmaha Vidyalya founded by Raja Mahendrapratap who had given away a large landed property for its maintenance. A huge mass meeting was also arranged at Muttra. Sarojini Devi with party will be touring the Muttra District.

S. AFRICAN PROBLEM.

GOVT. AND MR. JINNAH'S RESOLUTION.

DELHI, March 23.

It is understood that the Viceroy's Executive Council discussed to-day the attitude which Government should adopt with regard to the resolution of Mr. Jinnah on the situation in South Africa, which is coming up for discussion to-morrow in the Assembly. It is likely that the Leader of the House will make a statement stating the Government's view of the result of negotiations and the prospect which nothing should be done to injure. If this statement is acceptable to the House the resolution may not be pressed.—A.P.

FRANCE AND JUGO-SLAVIA

A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, March 23.

Ninchitch, Jugo-Slavia's Foreign Minister who had recently been busy making pilgrimage to a number of European capitals left Paris to-day after what newspapers there term as "most interesting conversations."

Ninchitch had previously negotiated with Italians at Rome and Geneva where, according to French newspapers, Italians sought for a bilateral treaty supplementing the existing Italy-Jugo-Slavia Pack of friendship. But Ninchitch desired the inclusion of France in it and he is now taking back to the offer of M. Briand for a treaty of friendship designed to be collateral and any agreement which will be subsequently concluded between Belgrade and Rome, and if adopted will place France on the same relationship with Jugo-Slavia as with Czecho-Slovakia, with the obligation of mutual assistance. The fact that Ninchitch had other irons in fire is disclosed at Belgrade.

In an interview Roupho. Greek Foreign Minister, who is leaving for home from Geneva said that the views he and Ninchitch had interchanged had been satisfactory and he expected to see a complete agreement reached between the two states. He further added that though at present it was premature to talk in concrete terms about the Balkan pact he was convinced that all outstanding questions beween the two states would be settled.—Reuter.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Vigilance Association was held on Tuesday in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, the Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta presiding.

In the opening remarks Sir Chunilal made the welcome announcement that the Government had renewed the grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Association and added that they would be glad to know that Mr. Hussainbhai Rahimtoola, one of their members had been appointed by Government on the Committee to go through the new Bill that was before the Government.

After the report for the year 1925, which was read by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas was adopted, Miss Margaret Davis deplored that very light sentences should have been awarded in the recent cases in which minors were sold or abducted for immoral purposes. She suggested that a resolution deploring these light sentences for such appaling crimes might be adopted. The Chairman was of opinion that the Secretaries should undertake to inform the proper authorities of the Association's opinion in the matter.

LAST YEAR'S WORK.

The report for the year stated that the Association had done much spade work during the third year of its existence. The Committee was a very representative body in as much as it included "six or more persons as representatives of the following recognised organisations interested in rescue and welfare work:—(1) Society for the Protection of children of Western India, (2) Young Men's Christian Association, (3) Young Women's Christian Association, (4) Social Service League, (5) St. Catherine's Rescue Home, (6) Bombay Presidency Women's Council, (7) Seva Sadan, (8) Bombay Christian Council, (9) Salvation Army, (10) League of Mercy, (11) League for Combating Venereal Diseases, (12) Bombay Presidency Reform Association, (13) Prarthana Samaj, (14) Bombay City Police and (15) University Settlement. The Committee held 7 meetings during the year and all these meetings were very well attended. Practical experience during the year showed that some of the most obnoxious phenomena of prostitution, especially soliciting and procuring, could not be promptly and effectively dealt with under the Bombay Preventoin of Prostitution Act. The Committee therefore suggested various amendments to it. It was gratifying to note that in the Bill for amending the Prostitution Act, which had now been referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council, Government had accepted some of the suggestions made by the Committee, e.g., to make the offence of soliciting for the purpose of prostitution under section 3 punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months instead of the present period of eight days. It was very much to be regretted that though it was more than a year since the Children's Bill was passed into law, Government had not yet put it into force. That being the case, the workers of the Association had not been able to rescue any children although many cases of minors in brothels had been investigated by them. Last year the Association was not in a position to have a "place of safety." At present it had such a place—a temporary shelter—which could be used as a clearing house where women and children could remain for a short time while a permanent home suited to their care was being arranged. Workers: Miss Dickinson served the Association as a part time worker for three months and then as an honorary worker. An Indian lady worker was associated with her till the end of the year, when her services terminated. Frequent visits to the brothel-area were made by these workers. Prof. McLean resigned, owing to pressure of other work, the joint-secretaryship and Mr. W. E. D. Ward was appointed in his place. The accounts submitted together with the annual report revealed the financial position at the end of the year. The Association had Rs. 9,173/9 on hand. Expenditure during the coming year would be considerably increased as their work was growing rapidly under the stimulus of Miss Dickinson's experienced and efficient direction.

The Association in the end appealed to the public to raise their moral tone and not to tolerate an evil which could be lessened to a very great extent by persistent and well organised efforts.

With a vote of thanks to the Eresident the meeting terminated.

A COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

A vacancy having occurred in the Bombay Legislative Council by reason of the resignation of Mr. Swaminarayan, the Ahmedabad District Non-Muhammodan Rural Constituency has been called upon to elect a member before the 20th day of April 1926. The Local Government has fixed Monday, 29th March for nomination of candidates and Monday, 12th April 1926 for voting.

ANOTHER PROTEST MEETING.

TO BE HELD NEXT SATURDAY.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee, the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, the Swaraj Sabha, the Swaraj Party, the Khilafat Committee, the Mazdiyasni Mandal, the Rathestar Mandal and the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Congress House (Girgaum Back Road) on Saturday (the 27th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the policy of Government with regard to the Development and Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

QUARREL OVER A WOMAN.

MILL OPERATIVE'S ALLEGED MURDEROUS ATTACK ON RIVAL.

Baboo Amruta, a mill operative was put up before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, for attempting to murder another mill operative, Homji Bhika.

It appears that a woman named Sitabai was at the bottom of the whole affair. Sitabai was alleged to be in the keeping of Baboo Amruta for about four years but since the past two months, she became friendly with Homji, who is her brother-in-law. One day Homji seeing Baboo coming over to Sitabai's place at Kamatipura, remonstrated with him and told him to stop visiting his sister-in-law, Sitabai. Whereupon Baboo got enraged and swore to have his revenge some day or other. From the statement made by Homji, it appears that Baboo was trying to induce Homji to accompany him to have a drink but the latter suspecting foul play, did not comply with it. On Friday last at about 12-30 p.m. when the mill-operatives broke up work for the afternoon to have their meals, Homji along with a couple of other mill-workers were seated in the compound of the mill, having their meals, when all of a sudden Baboo Amrutta, who was loitering about, rushed on Homji and catching hold of his head tried to cut his neck with a razor but the other workers sprang on the would-be-murderer and secured him before he could carry out his heinous intention. Baboo Amrutta was subsequently taken to the police station, where it was found that he was under the influence of liquor.

Homji was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment where it was found that he had sustained a three-inch deep wound on the side of the neck but fortunately it did not prove fatal and Homji was allowed to go home after his wound had been dressed.

The case is proceeding.

NEW KURLA RAILWAY STATION.

RESIDENTS' REQUEST.

A public meeting was held in the Old Mill Building situated in the Bhatti Ward, Kurla, at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. Jivraj Gokuldas Nensi where a large number of the residents of the place met together with a view to ventilate their long-felt grievances in connection with a suitable Railway Station. Speeches were made by the different speakers of the town urging to the necessity of the utility of a new Railway Stations near the level crossing on the Old Agra Road, on the Harbour Branch Railway. The following resolutions were passed unanimously and the meeting terminated after a hearty vote of thanks to the President.

(a) This public meeting of the residents of the Chuna Bhatti and its surrounding locality, held under the auspices of the Chuna Bhatti Resident Association begs to draw the attention of the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway and of the Collector B.S.D. to the hardships resulting from the absence of a near-by suitable railway station and requests to erect, at an early date, a convenient station in the vicinity of the level crossing of the Harbour Branch Railway on the Old Agra Road.

(b) This meeting further appoints a Committee of the following gentlemen to take necessary steps in the matter for approaching the Railway Company and the Collector B.S.D. by way of deputation, with powers to add to the same:—(1) Mr. Jivraj Gokuldas Nensi, (2) Mr. Prabhashanker Nagardas Rawal, (3) Sheth Musabhai Hajially, (4) Sheth Keshavji Ghelabhai, (5) Mr. P. Panvelakar and (6) Mr. Ratanaji Palanji Umrigar.

This meeting requests the President to forward copies of the above resolutions to H. E. Governor-in-Council, Bombay, Railway Board, the Collector B.S.D., Railway Advisory Committee, the President, Kurla Municipality and the Passenger and Traffic Relief Association, and requests these authorities to do their best in the matter, and the president to take the requisite steps for the same.

BARON IRWIN.

OATH OF OFFICE IN UNIVERSITY HALL.

The Rt. Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale in the County of York, will take the Oath of Office as Viceroy and Governor-General of India on Saturday the 3rd April, 1926, at 5.30 p.m. in the University Convocation Hall. A few tickets are available for members of the public and will be issued on application to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.

BOMBAY'S TEMPORARY EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR.

The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S., is appointed to be a temporary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, vice His Excellency the Hon. Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., appointed to act as Governor of Bombay, pending further orders.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, March 23.

The western disturbance has caused local rain in East and North Punjab with a few falls in Kumaon Hills and North East Baluchistan.

Rain has also fallen locally in South-East Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Ludhiana, Sialkot, Simla and Dalhousie half an inch; and Chanda a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension into Kashmir, Chota Nagpur and South-East Bengal.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

23rd March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	18·72
To-day's Opening Rate	18.79
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	18.64
Difference	—.8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

23rd March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.39
To-day's Opening Rate	9.45
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9 47
Difference	08

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 357-8-0
Sewri Closed	Rs. 3: 4 0-0

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY BRIGADE BEAT JHANSI RLY. INSTITUTE.

The B. B. R. A. were fortunate in winning by the odd goal in three against the Jhansi Railway Institute on Tuesday. The Railwaymen realized their position too late in the game and it was not until ten mintes of the finish that they scored.

The opening saw the Bombay Brigade forwards doing good work and the translation of H. Kelly to centre forward was a distinct improvement. Within a few minutes H. Kelly took the Jhansi goalie by surprise sending in a stinging high shot.

After monopolising the game for ten minutes the Brigade attack subsided and their defence was called upon to save more than once. H. Kelly, in spite of his happy knack of getting in the way played a thoroughly sound game. Before half time arrived H. Kelly scored a second time.

The local team's play deteriorated in the second half inspite of their lead of two goals and the railwaymen put up a better show raiding the R. A. goal. Their persistent efforts were realised when after twenty minutes' play Edmunstone scored.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. N. W. Rly. Karachi (Replay).

BRITISH RACES.

LONDON, March 22.

Following is the latest betting on Lincolnshire:—

13 to 2 against Zionist, 9 to 1 Donzelon, 10 to 1 Nothing Venture, 100 to 7 Lustucru, Birchbroom and Dignity, 18 to 1 Rodketter, 20 to 1 Yellow-under-wing (all taken and offered), 20 to 1 King Willow (offered), 25 to 1 Coram, and Brighter London, 28 to 1 Argeia (taken and offered).

GRAND NATIONAL.

Following is the latest betting on Grand National:—

13 to 2 against Sprig (taken and offered), 7 to 1 Old Tay Bridge (offered), 15 to 2 (taken), 100 to 9 Silvo (taken and offered), 100 to 8 Koko (offered).—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, March 22.

The following are results of matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Notts County 1, West Ham 1.

Second Division:—Sheffield Wednesday 2, Notts Forest 0.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Millwall 2, Brighton 0.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA PAYS FOR BRITISH NAVY.

MR. BIRDGEMAN'S ADMISSION

LONDON, March 22.

In the report stage of navy estimates, replying to a question of Mr. Ammon with regard to the appropriation in aid in respect of India Mr. Bridgeman said: "We still get a hundred thousand sterling from the Government of India towards the service of His Majesty's navy on the Indian coast although a new Indian navy will shortly be in existence."—Reuter.

SIR K. GUPTA'S CONDITION BETTER

CALCUTTA, March 23.

Enquiries made this afternoon show that the condition of Sir Krishna Gupta is much better.—A.P.

RICKSHAW "COOLY" CASE APPEAL

LAHORE, March 23.

It is understood that the appeal on behalf of Mansell Pleydell in Simla rickshaw cooly case will come up for hearing before Mr. Justice Zafar Ali at the Lahore High Court on the 20th instant. It is also understood that Mr. Langford James of Calcutta will argue case for the appellant accused.—A.P.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION.

THE LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION is formed for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the Landlords of the Bombay Presidency.

The Landlords' Association is prepared to take up all questions affecting Landlords, throughout the Presidency, to ventilate their just grievances and to obtain redress for them from all quarters, be they in relation to the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, The Development Department or the Government.

The Landlords' Association undertakes to watch zealously the rights of the Landlords to their respective properties and to take all necessary measures to ward off any unjust interference by authorities in their rights.

The Landlords' Association is always ready to advise and assist individual landlords, who are members of the Landlords' Association in matters relating to their properties.

The next matter which the Association intends to take up is about the Refund and Draw-back Rules of the Bombay Municipality and the hardships caused thereby.

ALL LANDLORDS ARE REQUESTED TO JOIN THE ASSOCIATION.

Applications may be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARIES of the Landlords Association, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1926.

THE TWO PARTIES.

We bespeak the earnest and careful attention of every patriotic Indian to the speech which Pundit Motilal Nehru delivered on Saturday as president of the Benares District Conference and which we publish elsewhere. It sums up in a terse but emphatic manner the salient features of the present political situation and the duty that lies nearest to every Indian who desires the hastening of his country's freedom. The walk-out of the Swarajists from the legislative bodies has been interpreted by friends and foes according to their predilections and prejudices. But there is one aspect of it—the outstanding aspect—which has, curiously enough, not received the emphasis that it deserves and it is that it was inevitable. As Pundit Motilal points out, the Swarajists could not possibly have given any other answer to the arrogant contempt with which the Government have treated the national demand. The walk-out, as he adds, has messages both for the Government and the people. The message to the Government is a manly reminder that they may flout the whole nation but they cannot compel its representatives to be the instruments of its humiliation. It is this reminder which constitutes the key to the present situation. Co-operation with the Government has been tried without evoking a right response. On the contrary sufficient evidence has been forthcoming to show that what the bureaucracy demands is abject surrender. The Congress, as representating the nation, has elected to regard the honour of the country more valuable than shaking hands with a bureaucracy which stands between it and freedom. There are, therefore, to-day only two parties in the country—the bureaucracy and its supporters and the people and their representatives. There is no middle path. The nation has either to take the weary and difficult but sure road to freedom or the easy and smooth road leading to permanent slavery and subjection. The Congress asks the nation to take the former road, the Liberals and their new-found friends, the Responsive Co-operationists, beckon it to the latter. It is for the nation to choose.

Mr. Chintamani in his speech last evening gave expression to a hard-worked platitude when he said that all the different parties had a common object, namely, acquisition of Self-Government or Dominion status although the methods propounded for its achievement were different. But it is one thing to desire a common object; it is quite a different thing to pursue methods which are efficacious in attaining that object. For there may be a method which instead of bringing the goal nearer makes it more distant. And this is the method which the Liberals and the neo-Liberal desire the nation to follow. For it is a method which can only be tried if the nation deliberately humiliates itself and history knows of no instance in which a nation has won its freedom by losing its self-respect. Mr. Chintamani and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in asking the voters to vote against the Swarajists, that is, against the candidates of the Congress, have asked them to be false to themselves and to their country. Patriotism is not dead in the country for such appeal to evoke any response. The country knows that if the Swarajists have failed in their Council programme, the failure is due not to them but to the lack of support from other political parties and knowing this there is no reason to doubt that the answer which they will give to the frantic electioneering campaign of the Liberals and their friends in adversity will be to give to Pundit Motilal and his party the united strength of the country that he demands.

But, however anxious the country may be to give to Pundit Motilal the support he wants, it will not be able to do so if it does not bestir itself betimes and destroy the Frankenstein of communalism which has raised its head because both Hindus and Muslims have forgotten the stranger within the gates and the common chain of slavery in which he has bound them. There is no dispassionate observer of the activities of the Muslim League and the Hindu Maha Sabha and the dominant place which these institutions have begun to occupy in the loyalty of Muslims and Hindus respectively but will sadly confess that to-day the greatest enemy of Indian freedom is not the bureaucracy but Hindus and Muslims themselves. That is the tragedy of India to which Pundit Motilal called attention in language which cannot but stir the heart of every patriotic Indian, when he described the activities of the communalists thus: "Each community will try its best to retard the progress of the other and both will combine to retard the progress of the country as a whole. Meanwhile, Swaraj will take care of itself and the bureaucracy will thrive on the discomfiture of both communities." This is not the language of exaggeration. It is a statement which will come true if those who dominate the Muslim League and the Hindu Maha Sabha also sway the electorates. Let the electorates be forewarned. Because to be forewarned is to be forearmed. To his numerous claims to the gratitude of his countrymen Pundit Motilal has added a stronger claim by the courageous and timely reiteration of the fact that he is constitutionally incapable of thinking in communal terms. India has had a plethora of communal leaders who have brought her to her present plight. She wants, for her liberation, leaders who, like Pundit Motilal, place national interests first and national interests last in their actions as well as in their professions.

A DIGNIFIED REJOINDER.

Dr. Stresemann has made a dignified rejoinder to the chauvinists in the German Nationalist Press and to the foreign critics of Germany. He maintained that the result of Geneva was regrettable, but he strove to point out that it was no defeat for Germany. She insists on entering the League on equal terms with the World Powers, and public opinion in England will be overwhelmingly on her side in this contention of hers. The British public has to thank its present Tory Government for the increased suspicion in the German Press of Britain's real intentions. Sir Austen Chamberlain made the astonishing mistake of opening the question of an enlargement of the League Council at the same time as Germany was asked to enter it. As the "Koelnische Zeitung" in its issue of February 24 pointed out, the one condition above all others that Germany was naturally anxious to insist upon was that at the time when she was to be admitted into the League Council, its structure must remain as it was when she made her application. M. Briand's assertion that it would be far better for Poland to represent her interests herself "considering the position she had in Europe" at once made the German Press suspicious of French good-will towards Germany and the conduct of the Baldwin Government has been naturally considered by German opinion as meekly toeing the line to France. Dr. Stresemann's emphatic declaration that Germany was entitled to withdraw her application for admission to the League if the decision of the League's Commission resulted in a new construction of the League Council not corresponding to German expectations will, we hope, have a salutary effect on the French and British Governments. If not, their pretence that they are anxious to keep up the Locarno spirit will be regarded all the world over as mere humbug.

THE DEMANDS OF CULTURE.

The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has, by virtue of its past achievements and prestige, occupied a noteworthy place in the intellectual life of the city. That place has been, in the past, earned. It is hardly maintained in the present. The Society is certainly entitled to respect and support from all those who value the demands of culture, scholarship and research. But the passivity that has for some time past overtaken the institution has kept the demands inarticulate and unsatisfied. It cannot create interest in its activities if it remains aloof from questions which stir the intellectual currents of the times. The annual general meeting to be held tomorrow ought to be regarded as the occasion for a balanced estimate of the Society's activities during the year as well as for planned enterprises for the future. We venture to suggest that if the President, like the president of a similar society in Bengal, is entrusted with the task, it would considerably enhance the importance of the meeting. As an instance of the manner in which the Society could provide active guidance in the decision of important current problems, we would suggest its recognition of the importance of the resolution, to be moved at the meeting, in regard to information about the Mahen-jo-daro discoveries and the export of art-treasures. The Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhak Mandal and the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, have, by their prompt action, shown their effective response to the demands of Indian scholarship. The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society should not lag behind. The Assembly's new annual grant to the Archaeological Department is a further impetus to the claims for financial aid for the advancement of Indian scholarship. The Asiatic Society cannot, in this city, maintain its traditions, much less acquire prestige, as a learned society if it remains aloof or fails to understand those claims.

INADEQUATE.

The extent of mischief which clever scoundrels can cause in this city and ruin young girls by forcing them into a life of ill-fame was brought out in the recent conviction of three women for buying and keeping in forcible possession two minor girls. one case the mother herself was convicted of selling or otherwise disposing of her daughter for immoral purposes and sentenced to four months rigorous imprionment, and the buyer of the unfortunate daughter was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine. We are sure these sentences will be considered by the public as far too inadequate for the enormity of the offence. In the other case where another woman was charged as the buyer of the other minor girl, the sentence inflicted was two months and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default an additional sentence of two months. This sentence also is far too light to serve as a deterrent to a crime of this type. We hope the scale of punishment for such crimes will be taken up for consideration immediately by our legislators, and, what is equally important, the authorities will devote more attention to the rapid detection of such offences.

INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

JAPAN V LANCASHIRE.

(BY DR. TARAKNATH DAS).

The "Times Trade and Engineering Supplement" (London) of January 16, 1926, in an article entitled "Japan and Lancashire" advocates the idea that India should denounce the most-favourable nation Convention (of 1905) with Japan and adopt measures which will safe-guard the Indian cotton industry from unfair Japanese competition. In this article it has been suggested that Lancashire should support India and make a common cause with her against Japan. The idea must arise in the minds of Indian economists and politicians that there must be some particular reason in the background for this sudden championship of the "Times", for Indian interests against Japan. This can be answered from the following extracts from the same article:—

"Since 1914 the Japanese cotton industry has made enormous strides in comparision with the relatively small advance of productive capacity in India. In ten years from the end of 1914 the number of Japanese spindles rose from roundly 2,750,000 to 4,500,000, and the looms were almost trebled in number. "There can be no doubt that in the Japanese mills there is greater efficiency and better organization as a whole than those in India, where the difficulties of management are enhanced by the migratory character of labor and high percentage of absenteeism. Japan has also been helped in this competition by the state of exchange, by comparatively low municipal and other taxation and by State subsidies to shipping. . . . The penetration of the trade by Japan (in India) has a close interest for Lancashire. . . . All that Lancashire has lost in the Indian piece-goods market in recent years has been lost to Japan. . . . No question of the treaty rights of Japan would arise if measures to save the Indian industry against unfair competition took the form of substantial preferential treatment for Lancashire."

Interested Move.

In this connection one must not forget the fact that one of the results of the World War has been that Japan has become Britain's economic and commercial competitor in the Far East and India. Japan has stepped into Germany's position of the pre-war days. Then again Britain to-day does not need Japanese support in World Politics; on the contrary, she is pursuing a policy of Anglo-American-German understanding. Lately British scholars and journalists have begun to accuse that Japan is fanning the flame of Asian unrest by spreading the creed of Pan-Asianism. If India can be induced to denounce the favoured nation Convention (1905), made with Japan by British statesmen, who adopted this measure as a concession to Japan's aid to Britain in the Far East, then there will arise some bad feeling between India and Japan which will check all possibilities of Indo-Japanese co-operation on larger issues of world politics. It is expected that to accomplish the far-reaching object of bringing about estrangement between India and Japan, the Indian Government will in future abrogate the existing favoured nation convention between these two nations. If that happens, the Japanese people and statesmen should not take it as the desire of the people of India. It must not be forgotten that the Indian people have no control over the Foreign Affairs of their own country.

Wanted Protection Against All.

To protect Indian industries from all forms of unfair competition by all States, we are in favour of adopting necessary protective measures. But we condemn the suggestion that the favoured nation agreement of 1905 between India and Japan be denounced while substantial preferential treatment be accorded for Lancashire, because such measures will not be of any real benefit to India. No Indian economist or politician can ever forget that even in recent years unfair excise duty was imposed against Indian cotton goods to serve Lancashire interests.

According to the extracts from the article of the "Times", quoted above, some of the causes of Japanese success in the cotton industry are greater efficiency of Japanese labor, support of the State in matters of building up a national mercantile marine, favorable exchange, and low rate of taxation. We are firmly convinced that no Indian Industry in the present circumstances can make normal progress and hold its own in competition with other nations unless, among other things, the Indian Government changes its anti-Indian currency and exchange policy, unless it adopts measures which will increase Indian national efficiency through the spread of industrial and vocational education for the masses and higher technical education for the nation at large, unless it lowers taxation by cutting down its abnormal military expenditure and aids in building up a national merchant marine by extending some form of State subsidy. At the same time it must not be forgotten that sound industrial progress of a country like India where raw materials and cheap labor are available and where there exists a profitable home market of 320,000,000 people, should not depend upon merely raising a tariff wall. Indian business men should adopt effective measures to increase India's national industrial efficiency so that, countries like Japan and England and others which buy raw materials from India, pay higher wages and incur large expenditure for transporting goods from and in India, will not be able to oust Indian goods from the Indian market in fair competition.

BOMBAY ORCHESTRA.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Symphony Orchestra has just published a brochure entitled "Five years of the Bombay Symphony and Chamber Orchestra" by Mr. F. E. Bharucha. The writer is an enthusiatsic supporter of the Orchestra, and gives a brief history of the Orchestra from its inception upto the present-day, dwelling on the difficulties Mr. Behr and his company have had to struggle with to cultivate and develop a taste for good music in the Bombay public. The *urbs prima in Indis* has never had a reputation for being very musical. The reason probably is that Bombay has not had the opportunity to listen to the best music, though now and again, artistes on their world tour have visited this fair city and attracted huge audiences. It is, therefore, the duty of its citizens to welcome all opportunities for listening to good music, and Mr. Behr and his band of enthusiastic workers who have done such good pioneer work in the cause of music in Bombay, deserve every encouragement in their laudable efforts. Bombay should be proud to possess an Orchestra of its own, and it behoves the generous public of Bombay not to let the Orchestra die for want of a few thousand rupees. Our city may be rich in amusements and recreation of other kinds, but music hath charms to soothe the savage beast, and the divine pleasure that is derived from music can never compare with the frivolous delights afforded by some of our centres for amusement. Let us then revive the dying orchestra by buying season tickets and thus helping it financially and in a few years we shall see the future generation developing such a taste for music that the orchestra will be able to pay its own way and have no need to go a-begging even for a worthy cause.

B

TRIFLES.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer said recently: "Geography is a kind of epitome of human activity and human culture." The aspirant for parliamentary honours who informed his audience that Lahore was on the Ganges must have had some such thought in his mind. He epitomised human activity so very rapidly that the distance between the Ganges and Lahore vanished and Geography was simplified.

* * *

Our Liberals in Bombay are trying hard to find a political stunt which will make them popular with the masses and yet avoid the possibility of their offending their bureaucratic masters. They might do worse than follow the advice given to a young gambling enthusiast by a disillusioned old frequenter of the Casino. "You want a scheme by which if you don't win, you certainly won't lose"? asked the old man.

* * *

He wrote it out on a piece of paper and left. The young gambler, delighted with the prospect of breaking the Bank, was horrified to read that the advice was "stay away from the Casino, young man!" Why can't the Liberals stay where they are? Nnbody will be the worse, and the Liberals much less.

* * *

Mr. A. A. Milne, the English essayist, observes that authors have never been taken very seriously by their fellow-men. Where is the fault I wonder—the fellow-men's or the authors'? There are authors who take themselves so very very seriously in their writings that they do not allow their readers the chance of taking them seriously at all.

* * *

A correspondent writes that in organising a recent conference, which was a great success, "auxiliary bodies like volunteers and 'Biscuits' were utilised with beneficial results to the community." I am glad the Boy-Scouts have now obtained such a palatable nick-name.

* * *

"John, you seem fond of going to the pictures lately. What's the reason?"

"It's such a relief, dear, to see women opening their mouths without hearing them!"

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

The Burden Continues.

The poor man's load of taxation is not lessened by the management of India's finances by Sir Basil Blackett. He is not even prepared to reduce the postal rates as some alleviation of the burden under which the poor have to groan. The reduction of the post-card to its old price is a demand which has been made over and again in the Assembly and has been met with dogged refusal by the Government. The Council of State had a good chance to show its sympathy for the poor and warn Government that they must no longer deny this demand for postal rates which the poor can easily bear. By a very narrow majority the motion of Lala Ramsaran Das was thrown out. The men who defeated his efforts to bring back the cheaper rates were the European officials and the European non-official representatives and a few die-hards among the Indians. The Maharajah of Burdwan and Major Akbar Khan may not feel the inconvenience of the half-anna post-card but millions of their countrymen do, and these millions have a right to be heard.

Calling the Kettle Black

The Anglo-Saxon mind works in curious grooves. We know of course that the Anglo-Saxon adventurer, exploiter, oil-magnate and concession-hunter exists entirely for the benefit of other nations of this world, particularly the Eastern nations. The British Empire is a great instrument for doing the benighted black and brown and yellow races the greatest possible amount of good, as any text-book on the history of that Empire written in true, patriotic, impeialist style will tell us. But when other people try the imperialist trick, the "conscience" of Great Britain is aroused. In the "Fortnightly Review" for March, Mr. Cecil F. Melville falls foul of "Red Imperialism". He means by the grim phrase the Imperialist outlook of the Soviet foreign policy. Mr. Melville labours to prove that Trotsky's declaration "we shall forge a chain of Soviet republics up to the very gates of India" ought to be a severe eye-opener to all good people of the west. "What can Western Europe do to modify the danger"? he asks. To us in the East it appears to be very much a case of the pot calling the kettle black. The proper answer to the question will be: Let Western Europe permit the Eastern people to manage their affairs without its interference.

Our Humanitarians.

Whoever said that Governments were stony-hearted? We can point out to the Government of Bombay as the one Administration so thoroughly imbued with humanitarism zeal that when the Minister of Education was interpellated in the recent session of the Legislative Council regarding the salaries of primary teachers he could declare that the "initial pay" of these unfortunate men "had been raised by 100,75, and 60 per cent respectively for 1st 2nd and 3rd year teachers". Is it not astonishing that they still complain? We are glad Mr. Durgadas Adwani persisted in finding out whether Government had discovered that the scale of salaries sanctioned in the Educational Department's Resolution No. 560 of March 24, 1924 had caused general dissatisfaction among primary teachers. Government, we are glad to note "are aware that the scales have been subjected to criticism". We suppose they cannot help being aware, considering that the rate of promotion in the revised scale varies from annas five to rupee one per year against annas *eight* to rupee *two* in the old scale. This is what they call a revision!!

A Clear-cut Issue.

We are glad Prof. V. B. Naik of the Fergusson College, Poona, has put the issue very clearly and forcibly regarding the controversy in Poona between those who want a "Unitary" University for Maharashtra, which will be a model for all India, and those who want the present type of affiliating University to be secured first, hoping to improve upon it afterwards. In a suggestive article in the "Servant of India" he says, regarding the demand of the "Unitarians": "It is only the present educational conditions which seem to me to render the institution of a University of this type impracticable for a time. But there are a few people who will have a University of this type or none at all. I think the interests of education in Maharashtra will suffer by such an attitude". Maharashtra would do well at present to take the practical course of securing a separate University of an affiliating type. Later when larger financial resources become available the new University may consider whether it is of advantage to be Unitary. Let it not be forgotten that Unitary universities, self-contained though they are, cost a great deal.

Exciting News From C. P.

We have had our shower of interpellations in the local Legislative Council and some members of the Dyarchy have had an uncomfortable time of it, but the interpellations in the Bombay Council have not proved half so exciting as the following asked in the Central Provinces Legislature. There has been robbery in high places in those parts and the representatives of the people are anxious to know what the protagonists of Law and Order have been doing. Mr. Pande, M. L. C., asked: "Is it a fact that a theft took place in the Circuit House at Jubbulpore in which His Excellency the Governor's articles were stolen?" He wanted more details. What was the total amount stolen and who were the guards, police constables or military guards? The official reply was an attempt to minimise the gravity of the offence. The Council was informed that "a despatch box was stolen from the camp clerk's quarters in the compound of the Circuit House." Rs. 1,158|8|0 in cash and notes were stolen, but it must have been a relief to the Police Administration of the Province to find that the guard was furnished by the military authorities. So the blame for negligent supervision does not attach to them. But what about their much-vaunted efficiency?

IMPEACH BARON LLOYD.

SYSTEMATIC DISREGARD OF PUBLIC OPINION.

HEAVY LOSSES OVER BACK BAY SCHEME.

CITIZENS' PROTEST AND CONDEMNATION.

The meeting that was held yesterday at the Gaiety Theatre under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was one of the most successful and representative demonstrations held in recent days.

While the first resolution condemned the Government's Development Policy in general and the Reclamation policy in particular—a policy which has resulted in losses of crores of rupees, the second made a demand for a non-official commission to inquire into the Development muddle.

The speakers represented every shade of political opinion.

A very largely attended public meeting was held at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday night, under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to condemn the policy of Government in regard to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. Mr. Lalji Naranji, the President of the Chamber, presided. On the platform were seated the most prominent citizens of Bombay, in addition to a large number of members of the Chamber. Among those present were: Sir D. M. Petit, Mr. Pheroze Sethna, Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy, Mr. H. A. Lalji, Mr. Vaidya, Mr. R. M. Bhat, Mr. B. T. Desai, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Mr. Begraj Gupta, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. J. K. Mehta and Mr. B. F. Madon.

PUBLIC BODIES' SUPPORT.

Mr. Lalji Naranji said. You are all aware that the object of to-day's meeting which has been convened under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is to protest against the policy of the Government of Bombay in the matter of the Back Bay Reclamation and to ask for an independent commission of enquiry consisting of a majority of non-officials representing various public bodies in the city to enquire into the origin and activities of the Department and to apportion the relative blame and responsibility for failure of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and to suggest what steps should be taken with regard to the prosecution of the scheme or otherwise so as to minimise the loss as far as possible.

I am glad, in this connection, to inform you that the following leading Public bodies of this City have expressed sympathy with this meeting and approved of the resolutions which are to be moved this evening.

The Bombay Presidency Association, The National Home Rule League, Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association, Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, Bombay Grain Merchants' Association, Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, The Marari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay Yarn, Copper and Brass Merchants' Association, Bombay Glass Bangle Merchants' Association, Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association, Bombay Shroff Association, Bombay Bullion Exchange, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and the Shri Mahajan Association.

The Development Department was started for the purpose of (1) finding accommodation for the poor and labouring classes especially for mill-hands; (2) for finding accommodation for middle classes by developing suburban areas; (3) for adding to the area of the business locality in Fort by the Reclamation of the Back Bay and (4) to supply land to the Military Department. If we examine each of these objects and what has been done by the Development Department, we will find that most of the schemes are still incomplete and the completed ones have become more or less a dead loss.

GOVT.'S RECKLESS POLICY.

It has now been admitted very clearly by Government that considering the matter even in a very optimistic vein, the losses would not be less than three crores of rupees on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. Our Chamber still maintain that the losses if cut to-day will be five crores, and if the Development Department is carried on in the present manner the loss would go on increasing to a very large figure. The reckless policy of the Government of Bombay has brought on the Bombay Presidency since the inauguration of the new Reforms a taxation of 91 lakhs a year. Out of this, the City of Bombay is called upon to contribute 76 lakhs, and it is the just fear of the citizens of Bombay that in future they might be called upon to pay more taxes because of the reckless and uncontrolled activities of the Development Department. I say that not only the Back Bay Reclamation has been a failure but every scheme of the Development Department, such as building of chawls, suburban schemes, town planning, industrial schemes, electric, water, and railways schemes, has proved a failure. I shall just give a cursory idea as to how the public funds of our Presidency have suffered by the continuance of the erroneous policy which Government mean to continue inspite of their admitting that the conclusions arrived at during the period of war boom that the land available was inadequate have proved wrong and inspite of their further admitting that it has resulted in a loss of three crores in one branch of the Development Department viz. the Back Bay Reclamation. The losses and the consequent continual charges of interest and sinking funds that this Presidency is called upon to pay are still considerable. I shall give here certain figures. The loss on 16,000 tenements which Government have built at a cost of Rs. 2,084 each against their original estimate of Rs. 1,100 each would come to 175 lakhs. It is arrived as follows:—The total cost of the chawls had been 3½ crores. If the chawls are liquidated to-day the loss would be 175 lakhs as stated by me above. But if the chawls are allowed to be continued to be managed by the Development Department, the loss would be 3 crores, as from the information given by the Government at the last session of the Council, the net return will be Rs. 3 lakhs after deducting bad debts and vacancies. Thus it will be seen that even in these two big schemes alone there is a loss of about Rs. 5 crores which cannot be denied even by the Government. A sum of Rs. 2 crores has been spent on the Development Suburban scheme. Out of this 65 lakhs have been spent on the Central Salsette Railway. This we can consider as a dead loss if we calculate this investment from the point of view of any return. The tax-payers of this Presidency will be called to pay further for the working of the railway if so decided. 50 lakhs of rupees have been spent in the name of the Development of Industries at Ambernath. 20 lakhs have beaen spent on the Khar Model Suburban scheme; 15 lakhs on the Chembur scheme; 13 lakhs on the Kirol industrial area; 7 lakhs on various town planning schemes; 10 lakhs for Salsette water supply. If you calculate all these investments from the point of view of return we can safely assume that 2 crores of rupees will be a dead loss under these heads. The charges of interests, maintenance and repairs, will be an additional burden. It will thus be seen that out of the 14 crores that have been borrowed by the Development Department about 7 crores are a dead loss.

CHAMBER'S WARNING.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber during its career of 19 years has been able to show that much injury has been caused to the public by the Government not heeding their advice and suggestion. Two instances prominently come before my mind in this connection. One is the warning given by the Chamber with regard to the Development Department and the other was the warning given by the Chamber with regard to the financial policy pursued by the Government ever since 1920. In both these instances a financial disaster overtook the Government and I am certain that if these warnings were only heeded by the Government in time they would not have found themselves in the present predicament. Then coming back again to the activities of the Chamber in regard to the Development Department, the Committee in June 1921 wrote to the Government pointing out that they were not satisfied with the constitution of the Development Department Committee which was a merely advisory body and had no controlling voice in the affairs of the Department. The Committee emphasised that the Board to be useful must be invested with controlling powers also. In the same letter the Committee referred to a matter of very great importance viz., that the Development Department should be treated as a transferred subject and be in charge of a Minister who controlled the Public Works portfolio. This was in 1921 and in this connection it will be pertinent to quote what one of our ex-Presidents had to say recently. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas recently gave a special interview to the "Financial News" (London) with regard to the Development Department and made some pertinent observations. I shall quote his exact words: "I think the biggest error was in keeping the Development Department as a reserved department. Had a Minister been in charge he would have brought the scheme to a halt as soon as conditions altered materially; for in that case the kick of the tax-payer would be effective." The Government replied that they could not agree to hand over to the Advisory Committee or to any similar Committee the control of Government funds being expended on the Development schemes or the executive authority in regard to the scheme which was exercised by Government themselves or by the Director of Development acting under the control of the Government. The public are now well aware what has been the result of this decision of the Government. An interview was then held with Lord Lloyd (then Sir George), the then Governor of Bombay. It is said and very rightly too that the ghosts of our past actions rise up sometime or other from their graves to condemn us. The speech of the then Governor made in his interview with the Committee rises up now to condemn him, for it was through that speech that Lord Lloyd created a false confidence in the minds of some of the people and laid the foundation of the future disaster.

He stated that the Back Bay scheme was a much safer piece of business than many

(Continued on next page).

JUBILEE "GIFTS."

INCREASE IN TAXES.

UNPRECEDENTED HARTAL IN BARODA.

BARODA, March 22.

Yesterday Baroda and its mofussil towns observed a unique *hartal* and thus carried out the behest of the Praja Mandal. All shops, vegetable and fish markets, hotels and refreshment rooms and other centres of public business were completely closed and naturally the city looked deserted and presented a dismal appearance. In the morning the vehicular traffic was going on as usual, but towards the close of the day not a single tanga was seen on the tanga stands.

In the afternoon a public meeting of the voters of Ward No. 17 was held in Surya Narayan Park under the presidency of Mr. Mancharam, when a vote of no-confidence in Mr. Sudhalkar, member for this ward in the city municipality was passed unanimously. The President of the meeting was authorised to send copies of the resolution to Mr. Sudhalkar, Municipal Commissioner, and the Press.

Another public meeting was held in the evening in Nyaya Mandir Garden, Dr. Sumant Mehta presiding. Prof. Manikrao, Pranlal Munshi, Ramanarayan Vaidya and many others addressed it. In the course of his speech Mr. Manikrao charged the Government with having two sets of teeth like a serpent and condemned the new increase in several municipal taxes in very strong terms. In his jubilee speech, the speaker said, His Highness advised them to develop their physique, but how were they to develop it, he asked, when nourishing foodstuffs such as ghee, butter etc., were heavily taxed.

Mr. G. B. Sane, the President of the Praja Mandal in his maiden speech appealed to the audience to unite under the flag of the Praja Mandal and exhorted them to imitate the example of the Americans in the matter of liquors by boycotting tea, coffee, etc.

Prayers were then offered to the Almighty to save the populace from the danger. With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

STUDENTS TO GO TO FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES.

The Government of Baroda has revived its policy of deputing to foreign universities promising students for prosecuting their further studies. This year it has decided to send six youths to learn various arts and sciences. Prof. B. C. Lele of the Baroda College is going to Berlin to qualify for the degree of Ph.D. of that University. Lieuts Rane and More have been asked to undergo training in Police School in London. Messrs. Mohite Brothers and Ghatge are to graduate at Cambridge. Mr. Hemant Mehta is to go to Calcutta to study statistics.

The summer session of the Baroda Legislative Council begins on the 25th of March when several Government bills will be discussed. Several elected members have given notices to move resolutions of local importance.—A.P.

HARTAL IN BARODA.

MANDATE OF PRAJA MANDAL OBEYED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, March 21.

As mentioned in my last letter, the mandate of the State Prajamandal to observe the 21st March as a day of fast and prayer throughout the Raj was executed by the city of Baroda to-day. The citizens were requested to observe it in a special manner in view of the new heavy municipal taxation and Baroda observed a complete "hartal," even the vehicular traffic having almost ceased. The city presented the appearance of a deserted town with a Pervading atmosphere of deathlike silence, which showed the deeply wounded feelings of the people. In spite of this, the remaining four elected members Messrs. Gokhale, Sudhalkar, Salem Miya and Kamar Ali have not yet resigned from the Corporation and continued to function as Councillors. Mr. Jamshedji Parri, B.A. LL.B., a nominated non-official member was the first to resign his seat as a protest, and 19 elected members had followed suit. Among the non-official nominated members Mr. Manekal Doctor, was expected to resign since he had joined the popular party in its campaign against the house-tax as an elected member some months back. But the nomination seems to hhave a very soporific effect, on him, and he has not yet resigned. The ex-president and president of the Baroda District Board Messrs. Tulsidhar and Bhailabhai have not yet thought fit to resign. The ex-Police Commissioner. Mr. Chavan and Inamdar Mr. Jade and the Official members were not expected to resign owing to their peculiar position. To-day's Hartal and mass meeting in the evening are a complete eye-opener to the Government. The prestige of the Praja Mandal stands very high and the alacrity with which its mandate was obeyed shows it's entire hold on the people.

"PARTIES AND METHODS."

MR. CHINTAMANI'S LECTURE.

FIGHT THE SWARAJISTS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Liberal Union, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, the General Secretary of the Liberal Federation of India, delivered a public lecture on Tuesday evening at the Vanita Vishram Hall, on "Parties and Methods," Sir C. H. Setalwad presiding.

Mr. Chintamani said there were so many parties in the country that it was a matter of concern to those engaged in national endeavour whether the number of parties could not be reduced for an united and concerted action. Until some years ago there was only one party, viz: the Indian National Congress. In 1907 the Congress was broken up at Surat and till 1916 it was dominated by the party of the late Lokmanya Tilak. Although the difference was bridged over in 1916, yet since then people have felt that there was room in the Congress for a united party. The difference was manifested every year till the moment when the Congress had been torn with schisms of various kinds.

SWARAJISTS' UNSETTLED POLICY.

He then dwelt on Non-co-operators. Swarajists, Independents and Liberals and their various methods to win Swaraj, and said the Swaraj Party had sometime acted as Government's strong allies and at times their destructive critics. But for the Swaraj Party, he averred the Contempt of Court Bill, would not have a chance of being referred in the Select Committee.

He characterised their conduct as illogical and inconsistent. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, and Mr. N. C. Kelkar, did no more to give effect to the programme which they adhered to in 1923 after their elections to the Council and Assembly but denounced it as impracticable and inconsistent. They were, therefore, expelled from their party. He admired their courage and self-sacrifice for whic the Liberals had their whole-hearted approval and appreciation.

REFORMS NOT UNWORKABLE.

All the different parties, however, he said, had a common object viz:—acquisition of self-government or dominion status although the methods propounded for its achievement were different. The reforms were found defective though he would say they were not unworkable. If an intelligent, genuine and sustained effort was made both by the legislature and the Indian members of the Government whether of the transferred or the reserved departments, he felt, that they would feel that the reforms were workable, "the reform of reforms" was essential.

He therefore urged to utilise the present system of Government for the benefit of the country and accelerate the introduction of self-government by the next election. But if the Swarajists were successful at the ensuing election he feared that it would be the success of the bureaucracy. He warned the voters, therefore, that every vote given to the Swarajists would be a vote given to the bureaucracy and it would be a great political misfortune to the country. It was a happy augury, therefore, that 125 persons belonging to different parts of the country and professing different religions and faiths had combined in a requisition to call a conference on the 3rd and 4th of April in order to bring about a united national party. Among the signatories were Dr. Besant, Messrs. Jayaker, Kelkar, Jinnah, Sir Ali Imam and others. They would try to bring about a solution from the present complexity but if they did not succeed all he would say is: "Long live the bureaucracy."

The chairman in according a vote of thanks to the lecturer said, the Swaraj Party had proved the greatest obstruction to the progress and should be removed. It was the patriotic duty of every voter, therefore, to remove this stumbling block in the country's progress. The Statutory Commission for which the country was so much clamouring would have come, he said, long ago, but for the antics and obstruction of the Swarajists. Those who wanted orderly progress and stable and sustained self-government would, he hoped, not support the Swarajists at the ensuing election.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

PREFERENTIAL TREATEMENT FOR BRITISH GOODS.

LONDON, March 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. A. E. Jacob suggested that with a view to extending British markets and relieving unemployment Mr. Amery should do everything possible to arrange for preferential treatment for British goods in our Asiatic colonies and dependencies. Mr. Amery in his reply pointed out that with one or two exceptions the goods imported into Hongkong and Malaya were not subject to import duty. There were no customs duties in Aden. He was not in a position to interfere with the internal administration of North Borneo and Sarawak. The Legislative Council of Ceylon had a few years ago rejected a proposal to grant preference to British goods and he was not prepared to re-open the matter at present.—Reuter's Special.

NOT AN ELECTIONEERING STUNT.

PT. MOTILAL ON SWARAJIST WALK-OUT.

THREATENING CLOUDS OF COMMUNALISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, March 22.

Presiding over the Benares District Conference on Saturday, Pandit Motilal Nehru, in the course of his speech said:—

"I am glad to have an opportunity of talking to you soon after the momentous happenings of the past few weeks. It is only on a full appreciation of the far-reaching significance of the recent events that we can correctly determine the next step we have to take in our struggle for freedom. What is described as the "walk-out" of the Swarajists from the Assembly and the various provincial councils was not a mere protest against the unbending attitude of the Government. Nor was it simply a demonstration intended to strike the imagination of the electorates with a view to secure the return of the Swarajists to the Councils in larger numbers at the next general elections. It certainly was the inevitable result of the reactionary obduracy of the Government and undoubtedly involved an appeal to the country in the sense which I shall presently explain. But, it is not true that it was intended to be of a mere gesture or simply an electioneering stunt. Our action might indeed, have been different had the Government been less obsessed by false notions of prestige and more responsive to the national demand. But in the events that have happened and quite irrespective of whether the country would send us back to the Council or not, we could not possibly have given any other answer to the arrogant contempt with which the Government have treated that demand. Our withdrawal from the Councils has a message to the Government. It has also a message to the people of India. To the Government our message is: "We have absolutely no faith in your professions and expect nothing from you until you are compelled to give it. We have frankly told you that as at present situated we cannot compel you to give anything. But, neither can you compel us to give you the abject submission you demand. We would rather go to the country and work among our own people to get the sanction we require. It may take us ten years; it may take us a hundred years to acquire that sanction. But, the die is cast. Freedom's battle was begun and will be "bequeathed from bleeding sire to son and though oft defeated will ever be won."

"To our own people our message is: "Placed as we have been at the mercy of the political parties and individuals outside the Congress, we have tried to serve the interests of the country as best as we could. If we have failed to achieve the real object in view it is through no fault of ours. We have given ample proof that with all our shortcomings the true interests of the Motherland are safer in our keeping than in that of any other political party in India. What we need is the united strength of the country behind us. You have so far denied it to us. Give it now and try us."

THREATENING CLOUDS OF COMMUNALISM.

It is not for me to-day to give you a full account of our stewardship, as I don't take this Conference to be the formal opening of our election campaign. That I hope will soon follow with the publication of our election manifesto and the announcement of candidates for the Assembly and the Provincial Councils. We are here to take stock of the situation as it is and to consider the steps necessary to enable us to render the best service we can under the difficulties we have to face. I see threatening clouds on the horizon. On the one hand, there is the Government preparing its thunderbolts, on the other there are our own people busily engaged in discovering new methods of accentuating the unfortunate communal differences which undoubtedly exist among us. How are we to fight the most powerful Government in the world with our own forces split up and arranged in hostile camps.—This is the great problem for us to solve. It is obvious that remaining in the Councils was not the way to solve it. There is nothing, no not even the return of Congressmen to the Councils in overwhelming majorities that can come anywhere near the supreme importance of this vital problem. And it is this fact more than any other that actuated the Congress to call out Swarajists to work in the country. We have come out and we shall work in the country with what success it is not possible to anticipate at this moment. But, let me assure this House, and through it the country at large, that we shall not hesitate to sacrifice our chances at the hustings if by doing so we can end or even materially reduce the communal tension prevailing in the country. It will be for the country to judge whether by keeping out the Swarajists it will relieve that tension or will only help to increase it a hundred-fold. What are the facts we have just witnessed?—A Preliminary exchange of fire between two great fortresses of communalism. The boom of the big guns fired at Aligarh had hardly died out when the thundering reply went forth from Delhi. By a cruel irony of fate, while the Mussalmans intrenched themselves in the vicinity of the field on which the Mahratta gave their last battle to Lord Lake, the Hindus mustered strong in fine battle array under the walls of great Moghul Fort. War has been declared on both sides. The belligerants are getting ready for a deadly contest. All is stir and bustle in the opposing camps. All notions of Swaraj and an United India have been cast to the four winds of heaven. The very word "Nationalist" is anathema. We are to have instead a Mussalman party in the Councils under the aegies of the Moslem League and arrayed against it a Hindu Party with the impremature of the Hindu Sabha. And what are these warring legislators to do? They are to protect communal interests. A very laudable object, but what does it mean in plain words. It only means that each community will try its best to retard the progress of the other and both will combine to regard the progress of the country as a whole. Meanwhile, Swaraj will take care of itself and the bureaucracy will thrive on the discomfiture of both communities. I ask you to consider seriously whether that is the culmination of the great fight for Swaraj which you have been devoutly praying for all these years. Do you require a prophet to tell you what will happen if communalism is let loose in Council? Far be it for me to say that Hindus and Mussalmans should not try to strengthen and develop their respective communities on their own lines. Let them by all means do so.

Let them, like the two mighty rivers of our province, gather strength and volume from their respective tributaries while they flow in their separate channels apart from and without interference with each other. Let them then join and roll on together undistinguishable from each other through the fields of Bihar and Bengal, taking on the way many more small and large tributaries. And as these mighty rivers pour their united waters into the sea, let Hindus and Mussalmans offer their united strength at the feet of the common mother. This is the ideal we have set before us. Can anyone in this House honestly tell me that the Muslim League and the Hindu Sabha are pursuing this ideal? I say: "No, a thousand times 'No.'" But it is said that this ideal is impossible. I see no impossibility in it, but assuming that it is impossible, Swaraj must likewise be impossible. Why then pretend that you are trying for it? Content yourself with fighting each other and let the third party continue to rule both for ever and ever."

WHY HE DID NOT JOIN HINDU SABHA.

Proceeding, Panditji explained why he did not join the Hindu Sabha. He had repeatedly declared that he was constitutionally incapable of thinking in communal terms. If he made up his mind to join the Hindu Sabha he would have to join the Muslim League also, for he felt himself equally interested in the internal development and growth of both communities. The very idea of one community trying to strengthen itself as against the other was repugnant to him. Both movements were, in his opinion, being run on entirely wrong lines. The not very edifying scenes he had witnessed at the great Mahasabha meeting at Delhi on the resolution regarding the "Untouchabiles" were not conducive to his joining as a member. That was the one question on which the solidarity of the Hindu races mainly depended, but the great protectors of the Dharma could not agree on it. While, however, he was personally unable to join, he must be understood to come in the way of others provided they kept themselves strictly within the four corners of religious and social reforms and left all politics to the Indian National Congress. Concluding, he made a strong appeal to Hindus and Mussalmans to follow the lead of the Cawnpore Congress and carry out the programme laid by the All-India Congress Committee at Delhi.

LINKING UP BRITISH EMPIRE.

LONDON, March 22.

A meeting of the Imperial Communications Committee of the British Empire League has unanimously passed a resolution urging that immediate steps be taken to prepare schemes to be submitted to the Imperial Conference with a view to linking up all parts of the Empire by airship, aeroplane and seaplane, early return of penny postage throughout the Empire, and the establishment of wireless stations in smaller and more isolated communities of the Empire with a view to linking them up with the main stations of the Empire.—Reuter's Special.

LEE LOOT

PASSAGE ALLOWANCE SCANDAL.

AN OFFICIAL ADMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 23.

In the Council of State to-day, Mr. Manhomandas Ramjee asked Government:—

(a) Whether their attention has been drawn to the advertisement of the Ellerman City and Hall Lines in the "Times of India" to the following effect:—

Government allowance £140 per return passage. Ellerman Line return fare £122, First Class (a); £105 First Class (b.) The difference will be credited by Government and may be utilised by the officer against additional passages.

(b) Whether it is a fact that the Payment for the passage allowance, under the Lee Scheme to Government officers is made in cash.

(c) If so, whether such was the recommendation of the Lee Commission.

(d) If not, why have the Government adopted this procedure and

(e) Whether the difference in the Government allowance and the steamship company's rate can be utilised by the officer for himself.

Mr. A. C. McWatters replied:—The Government advertisement in question. The position is that the Lee Commission recommended the grant of a certain number of passages of the standard of the P. and O. 1st Class (b) in practice. It is not obligatory on officers or their families to travel by this company or class. The cost of each journey debitable to Government is limited to the amount admissible according to this standard. If a particular journey is actually more expensive the officer has to pay the excess from his pocket; if less expensive, the saving remains at the credit of a "pro forma" passage account opened in the name of the officer and of each member of his family separately and may be utilised by the beneficiary towards further passages later, but no transfer of a credit is allowed from one account to another. Payment is not made in cash to officer. In fact, except in the case of certain journeys by land payments are usually made only to steamship companies or passenger agents. If the Hon. Member requires more detailed information I would invite his attention to Home Department Notification dated 15th January, 1925, and Finance Department Notification dated 6th February, 1925, which contain the rules originally framed on the subject and which were published in the "Gazette of India" at the time.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

INDIAN WHEAT CROP.

DELHI, March 23.

The Council of State held another short sitting to-day. At question time Sir Mahomed Habibullah replying to Lala Sukhbir Sinha said that during the year 1924-25 the total area under wheat in India was 31,788,000 acres, the average outturn per acre being 613 lbs. and the total export of wheat and wheat flour 1,189,760 tons. "Government are not in a position to state the amount of wheat required for consumption in India as the demand must vary from year to year with prices and other factors. The net balance of wheat crop available for domestic consumption in 1924-25 was estimated at 8,441,000 tons. It is, however, impossible to state what stocks were brought forward from the previous year or carried forward to the succeeding year. The average quantity available for domestic consumption annually during three years ending 1924-25 was 9,090,000 tons."

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Mr. McWatters replying to the same member said that the Government of India had addressed local Governments as regards action to be taken on the report of the Economic Enquiry Committee. He was, therefore, not in a position to give a more detailed reply on the subject until replies had been received and considered.

AGE LIMIT FOR JUDGES.

Government had not got under consideration the question of raising the age-limit for the retirement of Chief Justices and Judges of the High Court to sixty-five years.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah further told Lala Sukhbir Sinha that Government had no intention at present to appoint a permanent central agricultural committee or of holding an agricultural conference.—A. P.

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

After questions, Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Education Member, moved for approval of the Council a draft notification specifying the terms and conditions on which emigration for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful to British Guiana. Sir Mahomed said Government had secured on behalf of the future emigrants honourable means of livelihood unfettered by all social or other considerations. They had also created a link between British Guiana and India which it was hoped would be to their mutual advantage.

The resolution was carried without discussion.

On the motion of Sir Arthur Froom his Bill to amend Section 33 of the Succession Act 1925 was taken into consideration.

Sir Arthur emphasised that this Bill applied only to properties of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

A drafting amendment moved by Mr. Crerar was accepted by Sir Arthur Froom and the Bill as amended was carried.

The Council adjourned till Thursday when the Viceroy will deliver his address in the Assembly Chamber.—A. P.

MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.

GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 23.

In the Council of State to-day Sir Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, replying to Lala Sukhbir Sinha's question regarding the steps taken by Government of India and local Governments for improvement of sugarcane cultivation and manufacture of sugar, said that so far as the agricultural side of the recommendations was concerned, Government of India have brought the sugarcane breeding station at Coimbatore under Imperial control and have made it permanent. They have also sanctioned additional funds and staff for this station for the expansion and development of breeding work which promises to bring about a great improvement of canes in India. Some promising types bred at this station are already being grown on a large scale, particularly in North Bihar where they are giving from 50 to 100 per cent. more juice per unit area than local varieties. Agriculture being a transferred subject recommendations of the committees concerning different provinces were referred to local Governments and most of them are as far possible giving effect to them.

FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

On the manufacturing side, Government of India have not yet been able to give effect to the Committee's recommendations owing to financial stringency. In the provinces, however, the use of three-roller iron mills for crushing cane and of iron pans and better types of furnaces for making 'gur' are being demonstrated. The testing of different types of small power mills capable of crushing from 1 to 2 tons of cane per hour and of multiple furnaces for manufacturing 'gur' is receiving attention in some of the more important cane-growing provinces. Figures relating to the average income of sugar cultivation per acre during the last three years are not available but the Sugar Committee made enquiries in 1920 from all cane-growing provinces regarding the cost of growing cane and the profits obtained therefrom. The average of all figures they obtained in 1920 was Rs. 150 per acre profit. Prices have fallen since that year and the average profit per acre is probably now substantially less.

CONSIDERATION OF FINANCE BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March, 22.

In the Council of State to-day, before the Finance Bill was taken up for consideration, Sir Arthur Froom asked Government to consider the desirability of the financial year coming to an end on 31st December instead of on the 31st March as now.

His reason for this suggestion was this. Supposing this important bill was amended in this Council it had got to go back to the Assembly and stood a chance of not being passed before the end of the financial year. He asked Government to explore the proposition that the financial year should end on 31st December. This would prove of great convenience to the legislature.

Mr. McWatters, the Finance Secretary, promised to bring forward this suggestion prominently before the Finance Member. This suggestion and the suggestion for other dates were considered by Government from time to time but the difficulty was that the effects of monsoon ending in September were not definitely known till a good deal too late to be of any use to Government in preparing the budget which was presented on the 1st of March.

VOTING ON POSTAL RATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 22.

The following is the division list in the Council of State on the motion of Lala Ramsaran Das for a reduction of the rate on post cards by half which was defeated by a majority of three votes. The following 16 members voted for the motion:—

The Maharaja of Darbhanga, Maharaja of Burdwan, Mr. J. W. A. Bell, Sir Arthur Froom, Sir Sankaran Nair, Syed Muhammad Padsha Sahib, Mr. Manmohandas, Raja Motichand, Lala Sukbir Sinha, Lala Ramsarandas, Mr. Khaparde, Mr. P. C. Desikachari, Syed Mohamed Mehr Shah, Sardar Shivdev Singh, Major Akbar Khan, and Muhammad Suhrawardy.

The following 19 members voted against the motion:—

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Mr. S. P Das, Mr. E. R. Arbott, Sir Charles MacWatt, Sir Charles Todhunter, Mr. Emerson, Mr. K. C. Roy, Diwan Tek Chand, Sardar Charanjit Singh, Raja of Bobbili, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Lev, Mr. J. Crerar, Mr. McWatters, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Hubback, Raja Nawab Ali Khan, Pandit Shyam Bihar Misra and Mr. Brayne.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Raja Harnam Singh remained neutral.

Incessant preparation for examination is said to be the cause behind a tragedy reported from Mangalore. Monappa was a student of Intermediate Class whom the dread of approaching examination and driven to ceaseless reading, day and night.

The endeavour cost him his reason and a fortnight back the student went mad. On Wednesday last he was found missing. Next day, his body was found floating in an adjacent river.

A deputation of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee Members has been arranged to visit the various District centres to consult local opinion in the matter of setting up candidates for the next election.

IMPEACH BARON LLOYD.

(Continued from previous page)

solid businesses that were undertaken in the Bombay City, and observed that not only could that scheme be brought to a perfectly and completely successful fruition but that it could be brought to fruition without loss and probably with a very considerable margin of profit for the benefit of the public purse of Bombay. He at the time gave certain figures which are now found to be wrong or at least miscalculated. He did not accept the suggestion of making the Development Department a transferred subject. Even as back as 1921, there was a public meeting held in Bombay and resolutions were passed calling upon the Government to make the Development Department a transferred subject. All this agitation was of no avail and Government remained deaf to all representations. In the year 1923 the Chamber again addressed to the Government pointing out that the entirely unsatisfactory nature of the powers or rather of the lack of the powers assigned to the so-called Advisory Committee. The public have now seen and I am sure the Government also must have realised how this arrangement of the Advisory Committee has failed to work. I have no faults to find with the Advisory Committee because they had no powers. But the Government which refused to give any controlling power to that Committee despite the protests and warnings of the public bodies should now shoulder all the blame.

MR. SUBEDAR'S EXPOSURES.

In the year 1924, I sent a resolution to the Government of Bombay reading as follows:—

"That in view of the conclusions arrived at during the period of War boom that the land available in Bombay was inadequate having proved erroneous, this Council recommends to Government that a Committee with a non-official majority, be forthwith appointed to enquire into the activities of the Development Department as to how far and in what directions such activities should be continued or eliminated."

The Government of course did not give us a Committee of the kind asked for by me, but nevertheless a Committee was appointed and Mr. Manu Subedar representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber was also appointed one of the members of the Committee. The Committee's report has now become public property and Mr. Manu Subedar's minority report has become a very important document as he has been able to bring out the real position of affairs before the public. He deserves the thanks of the people of this Presidency as he has already received the thanks of the Committee of the Chamber for his exposure of all the faults of the Department and the financial losses its policy has entailed and will entail, if continued.

These are the facts and it is for the public of Bombay to say whether they wish to allow the Development Department which has really made a bungle of the whole affair to continue its activities any further, and whether we should not urge immediately an enquiry by non-official independent persons to find how best the loss can be minimised.

CONDEMNATION OF GOVT. POLICY.

LOSSES OF CRORES OF RUPEES.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze Sethna moved:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay records its severe condemnation of the policy in the matter of the Development Department generally and the Back Bay Reclamation in particular pursued by the Government of Bombay in spite of many warnings and protests by citizens and public bodies—a policy which has resulted in losses of crores of rupees and which has mortgaged the progress of the Province for many years to come".

He said: We have met here in public meeting to-day in such large numbers to record our serious protest and condemnation of the policy of the Government of Bombay in the matter of the Back Bay Reclamation which was launched under the administration of our former Governor Sir George Lloyd. ("Shame"). Since its very inception the great majority of the public of this city have been against the Reclamation and I may remind you of another public meeting held as far back as 24th October 1921 also under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and in which year as well Mr. Laljee Naranjee happened to be the President of that body as he is at present. The Indian Merchants' Chamber has from the start protested against the Reclamation and in this as in many other matters it has perhaps been to Government like a red rag to a bull but oftener than not the Indian Merchants' Chamber has proved right and the Government of Bombay wrong. (Applause). I may go a step further and say that this was equally true in regard to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and even the Government of India. It is a pity, therefore, that very often in the past the Central Government and the Provincial Government as it were deliberately flouted the opinion of this representative Indian body. Things are fortunately changing and Government are beginning to see their mistake. If they will therefore take the Indian public a little more into their confidence through such representative bodies as the Indian Merchants' Chamber and give due weight to their considered views there will be less chances of their finding themselves in such a serious predicament as they are at the present moment or as the Government of India found themselves to be in some years ago in the matter of the sale of Reverse Councils.

Government went past all these recognised bodies and created a Development Directorate on the lines as it were of the Munitions Board during the war period. (Laughter). If the nation is still paying for the sins of the Munition Board the Presidency will likewise have to pay for years and years for the sins of the Bombay Government in having established a Development Directorate for the one room tenements and for its schemes of reclamations which have practically all come to grief.

Have the Government of Bombay satisfied the Bombay public to this day that Sir George Buchanan was the best expert to consult in regard to so gigantic an undertaking and is he considered such a great authority on the subject in England or elsewhere? Why therefore all this partiality for one who so far as we know have not established sufficient claims for being entrusted with a Reclamation work of this magnitude. This leaves a great doubt in the minds of the public as to why Sir George Buchanan was favoured and so unduly favoured. Again in a scheme of this magnitude how is Sir George Buchanan remunerated. Not by a lump sum, not by a salary of Rs. 10,000 or even 15,000 a month but on a commission basis at the rate of 2 per cent. If therefore the cost increased Sir George Buchanan profited all the more whilst at the same time our losses went on increasing by crores of Rupees. More so, would a private enterprise have kept back from its partners or shareholders as the case may be the all important facts that the estimates were not being worked up to and that huge losses were likely to result? Private enterprise would have made short shrift of a Manager who kept back such details and this is one more serious charge we lay against Government. We say and say emphatically that Government knew in 1924 that the output of the dredger was only 25 per cent. and that the same would involve a huge loss and Govrnment have no excuse to offer for having kept back this information from the ta-payer for more than a year. ("Shame"). In fact it may be regarded as a breach of faith with the tax payer. Take again another important fact revealed but the other day. Order were placed costing a crore and a half of Rupees and strange to relate the Government of Bombay have not in their archives in the local Secretariat or of the Development Directorate any details or copies of the contract or contracts. ("Shame.")

DWINDLING PROFITS.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad prophesied a profit of anything between 30 to 50 crores in 1921. That profit according to Government themselves dwindled down in 1924 to 4½ crores. A few months later according to Sir Lawless Hepper it was reduced to only 2 crores and finally to a loss of 3 crores or more if the reclamation was proceeded with partially and close upon 6 crores if the whole was abandoned. Assuming that the work of blocks 1, 2 and 8 will be continued Government admit there will be a loss of more than 3 crores. They propose to cover that deficiency by writing off from the anual Budget for the next 60 years twenty lacs per annum. I want to point out that twenty lacs a year improved at 6 per cent will amount to 113 crores in 60 years. If calculated at 4 per cent. it will yet amount to 49½ crores in the same period which means that we shall have so many crores less to spend for the benefit of the Presidency in the next three score years and we have to bless the Government of Bombay for such results and for thus mortgaging the progress of the Province as has been correctly put in the resolution.

UNPARALLELED RECKLESSNESS.

Mr. H. P. Mody seconding said Lloyds rushed in where Sydenhams feared to tread (Laughter and cheers) and under the administration of their late masterful Governor the scheme was forced down the throats of the public of Bombay. Popular opinion was not considered and the unreformed Council was rushed into to accord its approval to the financing of the scheme. (Laughter). The whole scheme showed inefficiency, incompetence and recklessness which was without parallel in the history of great projects. (Applause). The best part of it was that no one seemed to be responsible for it. (Laughter). The Government did not know because Sir George Lloyd and Sir George Buchanan were responsible for it. (Laughter) Mr. Cowasji did not know because everything was done before he came there. Sir Lawless did not know because he came afterwards (laughter). In fact no one knew anything about it. (Laughter).

TWO "DREDGERS."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the scheme had really succeeded. There were two dredgers Lloyd and Buchanan and they were dredging away India's money to England (Loud Applause). They had succeeded in that object. The name of Buchannan showed that the scheme was bound to go wrong. (Laughter). For they must have sat with a whiskey bottle between them to consider the estimates, which would have disgraced even a fourth rate clerk in a poor mercantile office (Laughter). Sir Chimanlal Setalvad estimated the profit at 50 crores

Voice: Where is he? (Laughter).

Mr. Jamnadas: He is at Sandhurst Road now. (Loud Laughter). He is presiding over the Liberals' meeting. (More laughter.) Continuing he said Sir George Lloyd had proved himself a thoroughly false and faithless public servant who in order to achieve his personal caprices and whims had impoverished the poor labourers and clerks in this Presidency and their sighs would pursue Baron Lloyd to Egypt across the Indian Ocean, and he expected there would be an exodus from Egypt. (Laughter and cheers.)

TAKE ACTION AGAINST GUILTY.

IMPEACHMENT CALLED FOR.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said they had presented the late Governor with an address at the time of his departure and one of his achievements was stated to be the Back Bay Scheme. (Laughter). But shortly afterwards those very gentlemen had found out that instead of deserving an address he deserved universal condemnations (Applause). But what was the use of going to find out who was guilty of the blunder, unless they took the next step of impeachment. (Loud applause). He (Mr. Nariman) was not satisfied with the resolution placed before the meeting, and it might be a criminal prosecution or a civil suit or an impeachment they would have to launch against the guilty. (Applause). Unless something was done in that direction, it was better not to go further and cry a halt even now for it would be a farcical thing. (Cheers). After indictment, the next step was impeachment. (Applause). He wanted to strike the guilty with the very weapons which British Government had provided them, and there was ample provision in the Government of India Act itself. Sir George Lloyd had acted most unconstitutionally created jobbery and conferred private favours (cheers). If there was a case for public trial for misdemeanours it was this. He had expected an apology from Sir H. Lawrence, but instead he had attributed motives and said it was all a political game. ("Shame, shame."). And yet Sir Lawrence said that the motives of the Government were transparently honest! (Laughter). Sir George Buchanan who was chosen by their late Governor was considered unfit to be a port officer even of such a second rate port as Rangoon and the men employed in the Development Department were all of the same kind. People wanted to know whether the department was a fraud or mistake (cries of "fraud") whether it was plundering or blundering, ("Plundering"). They would not be satisfied until the guilty were punished, and unless there was a public impeachment. (Loud applause).

Mr. G. B. Pradhan said they would have to consider whether the Government was transparently honest, or transparently dishonest.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

APPOINT NON-OFFICIAL COMMISSION.

Sir D. M. Petit moved:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay asks the Government to appoint an independent non-official Commission with a majority of representatives of public bodies to enquire into the origin and activities of the Development Department and to apportion the relative blame and responsibility for failure of the Back Bay Reclamation scheme and to suggest what steps should be taken with regard to the prosecution of the scheme or otherwise so as to minimise the loss as far as possible.

Sir Dinshaw said many insinuations had been openly made against the Government which if they were made against a private person he would have hidden his head in the mud. He asked the Government to accept the suggestion for the appointment of a Committee without any loss of time. The Bombay Presidency Association, of which he was the President had passed a similar resolution and it was forwarded to the Government. The Government wrote him a letter informing him that it was forwarded to the Development Department for disposal. (Laughter.) After a time he received a letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Department that his letter would be placed before the Government! (Laughter). That was the way Government was being carried on in this country! Unless the Committee had an unofficial majority, and the members were appointed by the public bodies themselves they would not be satisfied. The Committee must be presided over by a High Court Judge and if the Commitee found that there was any incapacity or dishonesty then the public would not be satisfied with anything less than an impeachment of the guilty persons. (Loud applause) and this audience would be the first to demand such an impeachment, he said. (Cheers).

"A BUSINESSLIKE PROPOSITION."

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said the meeting reminded him of the old proverb of bolting the stable door after the horse had fled. (Laughter.) Even if they passed the resolution, the misfortune of it was that the person responsible for the whole thing was closeted safely somewhere in Egypt surrounded by all luxury. The only thing for the Government would have been, if India was self-governing, to have gone out of power immediately. Instead of hurling disgraceful charges against the citizens of this city, the Government should have tried to disprove the gravamen of the charges made against them. If he had the time he could talk to them for hours and tell them about the humourous incidents in this Department. When he asked for the copy of the agreement with Sir George Buchanan, Mr. Cowasji asked the Secretary for it and the Secretary asked the Under-Secretary for it, and no one could find it, and yet lakhs of rupees were paid to the engineers. (Laughter). Mr. Cowasji had told them repeatedly that it was a thoroughly business-like proposition and he had to tell Mr. Cowasji once that the Department seemed to be a treasure house of cast aways—the dredgers were cast-aways of other departments, and so were the engineers. (Loud laughter). It seemed to him that the department was a big dunghill, and it contained nothing but what was not wanted by others. (Laughter and applause) Their suburban schemes had failed, and they had built buildings where the light came only by stealth. The Swaraj Party could not do anything in the Council, because they were weak and there was a Sukkur Barrage, which not only irrigated Sind, but also the Council, by means of which the Government always secured their requisite majority. He had asked the Government, on account of the figures supplied to him by Mr. Manu Subedar, to spend no more money on the department after the monsoon, and yet 14 more lakhs had been spent by them. Such a department should be thoroughly overhauled, (voice: abolished) and all those responsible for the bungle should be brought to book. He was afraid however, that it would be difficult to find enough evidence to impeach a man like Baron Lloyd, but if there was any evidence they would not be satisfied with anything less than his impeachment. (Applause).

Mr. G. B. Trivedi said because the Government was adamant and would not listen to the advice of the Indian Merchants Chamber there was such a loss of over seven crores.

Mr. H. A. Laiji entirely agreed with Mr. Jayakar that the Committee was not going to do any useful work. They had not even got a copy of the contract for the purchase of Sir George Lloyd. (Laughter) which they were told was with the Secretary of State. The seller of the dredger he said was Sir George Buchanan and the purchaser was Sir George Lloyd in the Government House. (Applause.)

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth said the originators of the Department were merely blowing bubbles in the air, and thus cheating the public. It was these wild cat schemes which had brought such unemployment in the city, and their children were starving to-day. If they wanted an Empire—and he was an Imperialist—they must not send to Indian such guilty administrators, such cheats, and such fraudulent persons. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Manu Subedar, who was given a great ovation, said he too had written to Government in September last that by spending any more money they would be betraying the interests of the public and yet 14 lakhs more were spent. Even now six lakhs were spent every month by the Department.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

PUNISHMENT NECESSARY.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas moved:

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay authorises the President to send these resolutions to the Government of Bombay, and a copy of the same to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India.

He said one of the means devised for the purposes of relieving unemployment in England was to place large orders in England on behalf of India for railway materials, and the orders placed by the Development Department were for that purpose. If any Governor deserved impeachment and punishment it was their late Governor, he said.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai said if they merely sent the resolution to Government and kept quiet, then nothing would happen. He asked them to agitate ceaselessly in the matter.

Mr. Bejraj Gupta further supported on behalf of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

The resolution was passed.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting dispersed.

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE

EQUAL STATUS INSISTED.

LONDON, March 22.

Berlin.—The Reichstag was crowded for the debate on Geneva. Dr. Stresemann in the course of his speech said the result of Geneva was regrettable because special interests in various countries had strongly exerted themselves to the detriment of the idea of the university of the League thereby bringing the League into a serious crisis which revealed that the League had hitherto been an instrument of the victorious States. Germany was now confronted with the decision whether after her experience at Geneva she should prosecute her policy of joining the League on equal terms as a great power. Dr. Stresemann denied that the result of Geneva was a defeat for Germany. He urged that Germany must continue to strive to enter the League on equal terms with world powers "even if the League be nothing else but a new diplomatic instrument for furthering special interests of nations." Fortunately Germany's interests were identical with the ideals of the League, and Germany did not intend to prosecute any kind of policy of balancing powers. There was no room in the League for a special group of Locarno powers. Germany's aim was to materialise 'in the League the harmony of all nations without discrimination.

SAFEGUARDING GERMAN INTERESTS.

Dr. Stresemann declared that an earlier departure of Germany from Geneva would have been the biggest blnder imaginable politically. He emphasised that Germany was entitled to withdraw her application for admission to the League if the decision of the League's Commission on extension of the League Council resulted in a new construction of the League not corresponding with German expectations; but the German Government desired to co-operate on equal footing with other nations of the League and safeguard German interests in peaceful competition with other nations. It would be stupid to abandon their aim of collaboration with other nations because the mechanism of the League failed this time. The German Government had unanimously decided to follow up Locarno policy with which the continued occupation of the second and third Rhineland zones was incompatible.—Reuter.

ARMY CANTEEN BOARD IN INDIA.

LONDON, March 22.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Attlee, Lord Winterton said that some preliminary conclusions relating to the present financial position of the Army Canteen Board in India had been received from the Committee of Enquiry, but the final report dealing with the general question of the future of the Board was still awaited. Mr. Attlee suggested that the body which had the charge of canteens in the rest of the world should have charge of them in India also. Lord Winterton replied that the question would arise when the report was received. Mr. Attlee asked for information with regard to the qualifications of the present manager of the Canteen Board and whether other persons were considered for the appointment in competition with him. Lord Winterton replied that the appointment was not official. The qualifications were fixed when the selection was made by the Board. The present holder is described as being of Bombay and as having wide commercial experience. Otherwise he had no information. Further replying to Mr. Attlee, Lord Winterton emphasised that it would be very unfair to deprive a man of his position until his appeal had been heard. If he was found guilty by the final court he would no longer retain his position.—Reuter.

BACK BAY BUNGLE.

The "Chronicle" Photos.

The citizens of Bombay thronged in large numbers yesterday at the Gaiety Theatre to protest against the Bombay Government's Policy in connection with the Development Scheme. Mr. Lalji Naranji, M. L. C., who presided, is seen here addressing the meeting.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Fancy Dress Carnival was held on Saturday last at the Bhagini Samaj Art Exhibition at Madhav Bag. The Exhibition is held in aid of the Sir Harkisondas Hospital.

THE LEADER'S ARRIVAL.

The "Chronicle" Photos.

From Left to Right (i) Mr. K. F. Nariman, M. L. C.; (ii) Mr. Lalji Naranji, M. L. C.; (iii) The Hon. Mr. Sethna; and (iv) Sir D. M. Petit are seen here arriving at the place of the meeting.

THE BHATIA "SANDOW."

"Chronicle" Photo.

Mr. Bhatia, the Bhatia "Sandow" exhibiting one of his feats of strength, namely allowing a cart full of people to be drawn across his chest, at the Bhagini Samaj Exhibition.

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VOICE OF LABOUR

WANTED INCREASED REPRESENTATION

TRADE UNION CONGRESS DEMAND.

The All-India Trade Union Congress, in its sixth session held at Madras on 9th and 16th January last under the presidentship of Mr. V. V. Giri, Bar-at-Law, adopted a scheme of Labour Representation in the Central and Provincial Legislatures. It is pointed out in this scheme that the present position of labour representation in the various Legislatures is as follows:—

Legislative Assembly—1 seat (It is not obligatory upon the Government of India to make this nomination.)

Assam—1 seat; Bengal 2 seats; Bihar and Orissa 1 seat and Bombay 1 seat (Nomination provided for by Rules made under Section 72-A of the Government of India Act.)

Barring the Legislatures in the four provinces named above no other local Council is accorded, either statutory or otherwise as in the case of the Legislative Assembly, representation of the working classes. When the Reforms were introduced in Burma subsequent to their introduction in other Indian provinces, a seat was available by nomination to a representative of labour in Burma Legislative Council.

Labour thus received statutory recognition as a distinct interest which ought to be represented in the Legislatures and to that extent, this recognition marked an advance in the evolution of the labour movement in India. But the representation that has been given to it is not in proportion either to the numerical strength of the working classes or to the importance of the interest represented; and the working of the reformed Legislatures during the last five years has only confirmed this view. The only advantage that has accrued to labour is that its voice is now heard in the Legislatures where it could not be heard before; but on very rare occasions was the voice at all effective. This is as regards those Councils in which labour is represented; but in the case of other provincial Councils in which labour goes without any representation, the prefion has become even worse than in prereform days in asmuch as other interests, none of which is quite friendly and some of which are distinctly hostile to labour was given either greater or new representation in the reformed Legislatures and labour remained where it was before. It is thus clear that labour is to-day at a positive disadvantage in those provinces in which it received no representation at all and in the case of those provinces in which it has secured representation, the advantage gained is very slight.

LABOUR DEMANDS.

The All-India Trade Union Congress has always demanded the introduction of adult suffrage for electing members to the Central and Provincial Legislatures which alone will give adequate representation to the working classes. It sticks to that position even to-day. But as long as the franchise is not widened to the extent of giving vote to each adult man and woman in the country and as long as there is special representation given to the employers through special constituencies, labour demands adequate special representation to the organisations of labour in India. The T. U. Congress has also demanded that the number of seats at present reserved in the Legislatures should be increased and that labour should be given representation in those provinces in which it is not at present represented.

Both the Majority and Minority recommendations of the Reforms Enquiry Committee have definitely favoured increased labour representation and prefer the course of election to that of nomination.

In the Legislative Assembly, the Trade Union Congress has asked for 12 seats for labour. A demand from one non-statutory seat to twelve statutory seats may be considered as too big a jump. But it can be easily seen that it is not really so if the proportion of the numerical strength of the employing classes and the employed classes be compared to the proportion of the number of seats allotted to the representatives of these classes in the Legislatures. In the Assembly no less than 20 seats, that is to say; nearly 14 per cent. of its total strength of 140 members, are occupied by the employers.

In the Provincial Legislatures at present only the provinces of Assam, Bengal Bihar and Orissa and Bombay have got labour representatives in their provincial Councils. The Trade Union Congress has demanded, in the first place, that the other provinces which have no labour representation to-day should be provided with it, and, secondly, that in all the provinces, labour representation should be increased on the following scale:—

Bengal 12; Bombay 12; Madras 12; Bihar and Orissa 8; United Provinces 8; The Punjab 8; Burma 8; Central Provinces 6 and Assam 6.

The representation asked for by the Trade Union Congress in the provinces is not excessive when compared with what the employing classes have secured to-day.

METHOD OF ELECTION.

The elections to the Legislative Assembly should be left to the All-India Trade Union Congress. It shall, if necessary, hold a special session to elect labour members for the Assembly. Being the only representative all-India body of labour, the Congress shall take into account the interests of the different provinces and industries when it makes its final selections.

In the case of the provincial Councils, the elections should be entrusted to the Provincial Trade Union Conferences held under the auspices of the Provincial Committees of the All-India Trade Union Congress. All the Unions (affiliated to the Trade Union Congress) in each province are entitled to be represented on the Provincial Committee of that province in proportion to their numerical strength; and thus the Provincial Committees do become the most representatives bodies of labour in the provinces. They shall, therefore, take into consideration the interests of the different industries in the respective provinces before they make their selections of labour representatives for the Provincial Legislative Councils. The Provincial Committees shall, if necessary, hold special sessions of the Provincial Trade Union Conferences in which the labour members of the Provincial Councils will be selected.

At present, Bombay, Bengal, Madras and the Central Provinces and Bihar have got their Provincial Committees of the All-India Trade Union Congress; and it is expected that by the time the next elections are held, a few more provinces also will organise their Committees. But where there may not be any Provincial Committees formed before the next elections, the T. U. Congress is of opinion that in selecting representatives to the Councils of such provinces, Government should adopt the following procedure which the International Labour Organisation has prescribed for the Governments of the countries which are the members of the League of Nations, in selecting non-Government representatives to the sessions of the International Labour Conference. Paragraph 3 of Article 389 of Part XIII (Labour) of the Treaty of Versailles which has set up the Permanent International Labour Organisation, is quoted here in full for easy reference:—

"The Members (of the League of Nations which autocatically become the members of the International Labour Organisation) undertake to nominate non-Government Delegates and advisers "Chosen In Agreement With" the industrial organisations, if such organisations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in their respective countries" In other words, what is insisted upon is, that, in the case of those provinces where there may not exist Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, a provision may be made either in the Government of India Act or the Rules made thereunder to the effect that the Provincial Governments shall nominate only such persons as are chosen for such posts by the existing labour organisations in the country.

Under the auspices of the Press Employees' Association, an All-India Press Employees' Conference will be held in Calcutta, on the 10th and 11th April, 1926. Mr. Tulsi Charan Goswami, M. L. A. will preside. Mr. Goswami has kindly signified his acceptance of the invitation. The Mayor of Calcutta has been pleased to place the Town Hall at the disposal of the Reception Committee for the two days on which the Conference will be held.

Mrs. Harwood who was travelling from Ranchi to Calcutta en route to England in company of her husband accidentally fell from the train on Sunday night and was fatally injured.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, March 17.—Our local market is quiet. It is reported that many of the more important up-country consuming centres are now affected by an epidemic of plague which has spread rapidly, with the result that business has been restricted to a very considerable degree and clearances from Calcutta have fallen off. Dealers continue, however, to be fairly optimistic with regard to the prospects of business during the next two months, though no forward transactions of any magnitude have been reported during the week.

Grey Shirtings.—This class is inactive, and prices have declined from 2 to 4 annas per piece.

Grey Dhooties.—The offtake has not been so brisk as recently and bazar rates are quoted 3 to 6 pies below last week's levels.

Whites.—Tsis section snows little ihange.

Miscellaneous.—Prices are steady, but less business is reported.

Yarns.—Remain quiet.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn per lb. Rs. 1/2 to 1/8 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7lbs. Rs. 8/14 per piese.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 16 by 16 8 1/4 lbs. Rs. 10/12 per piere.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38, 16 by 16 8½lbs Rs. 12/6 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38, 18 by 16 10¼lbs Rs. 14/4 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 41 by 38 18 by 18 11½lbs 15/5 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10¼lbs. 16/4 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20, 20 by 20 Rs. 7/6 per piece.

The prices quoted below are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piese only add annas 8 all round.

Wh Shtgs. 40,000 36 by 40 in yds. Rs. 24. per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 98 36 by 40 in yds. Rs. 19 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. 99 36 by 40 in yds. Rs. 20 per piece.

Wh. Shtgs. Raja 36 by 40 in yds. Rs. 9 per piece.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

No improvement has taken place during the past week, and our market remains quiet. There is little demand and clearances are consequently poor whilst dealers have again reduced their prices in an endeavour to stimulate enquiry.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets:—

Mule 10½s. Rs. 3 to Rs. 3/4
Mule 12½s Rs. 3/2 to Rs. 3/6.
Mule 14½s Rs. 3/5 to Rs. 3/9.
Mule 16½s Rs. 3/7 to Rs. 3/10.
Mule 20½s Rs. 3/11 to Rs. 3/15.
Mule 22s Rs. 3/12 to Rs. 4.

COAL.

The week has not brought any material improvement in the demand, which remains poor. A certain amount of business is being done in the better qualities, but second and low grades are not moving very freely.

Nominal prices are as follows:—

Desherghur—Rs. 6/8 to Rs. 6/12.

13, 14 and 15 Seams Jharia—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5/8.

11 and 12 Seams Jharia—Rs. 3/12 to Rs. 4/8.

10 Seam Jharia—Rs. 3/4 to Rs. 3/12.

Raneegunge—Rs. 4/8 to Rs. 5.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI MEMORIAL.

A Lucknow correspondent wires as follaws:—

It has been decided to establish a literary association in memory of Huzrat Moulana Abdulbari Sahib as an adjunct to the Madrasa Nizamia founded by the late Maulana Saheb. It will have its own press to publish the Maulana Sahib's numerous writings, his biography and other rare books that are either out of print or not yet published. It is also proposed to have an organ for disseminating Islamic and particularly Sufi literature. The Press, society an magazine have been named "Ishaatul Uloom." The proceeds of the press will be spent on the Madrasa Nizamia. The idea was first initiated by the Raja of Jehangirabad and was welcomed by several patrons of learning and admirers of the Maulana Saheb. It is not intended to raise public subscriptions except from the Maulana Saheb's admirers and disciples. Twenty-five thousand rupees are estimated for the press, of which about sixteen thousand have already been donated among others by His Highness the Nawab of Rampur Rs. 5,000, Rajas of Jehangirabad and Rasalpur Rs. 5,000 each, and Raja of Nanpara Razaqi Rs. 1,000.

HEAT TRAPS IN INSEIN JAIL

MULANA SHAUKAT ALI ON HEALTH OF DETENUES.

RANGOON, March 23.

In the course of a press interview, Maulana Shaukat Ali states that he visited the Insein Jail on the 22nd and saw Messrs. Ghosh, Chakravarty and Datta the Bengal detenues in the presence of the Superintendent. After a long discussion with them and after studying their grievances, Maulana Shaukat Ali thinks that they are not as comfortable in the Insein Jail as the detenues are in the Mandalay jail.

Mr. Ghosh's health is very poor and the Maulana thinks that he ought to be released at once. Maulana Shaukat Ali also says that Mr. Chakravarty is suffering from bad heart. He characterises their cells as heat traps. He recommends that they all be put together in brighter surroundings. The detenues are said to be cheerful and happy in spite of their hardship.—F.P.I.

U. P. COUNCIL.

NON-OFFICIAL CUT CARRIED.

LUCKNOW, March 22.

The United Provinces Legislative Council voted to-day budget demands under eight heads of account including Irrigation Works and Registration. When the irrigation demand was being discussed Moulvi Obeidur Rahman Khan, a landholder, moved a token reduction and urgded that the irrigation rates should be reduced. He expressed the view that the existing rates were excessive and burdensome to agriculturists.

Sir Sam Odonnell, Finance Member, drew the attention of the members to report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee and said in that report it was stated that irrigation rates in India were the lowest in the world.

The reduction motion was pressed to a division and was carried by 28 votes to 22.

The Council was adjourned till Wednesday.—(A. P.)

Sir Arthur Yapp, the National Secretary of the British Y. M. C. A. and Mr. T. R. Ponsford, Foreign Secretary of the English National Council, have arrived at Rangoon from Calcutta.

MAN WHO THRILLED THE WORLD.

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EMILE COUE.

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So that there shall be no obstacle to those who would profit the most from "The Marvels of Coueism," the publishers have arranged to distribute no less than 10,000 copies, entirely free of charge. A certain number have been reserved for our readers, but early application is imperative, or you may be disappointed. Simply send your name and address to: The Coue-Orton Institute, Ltd., Dept. 391 Holborn Viaduct House, London E.C. 1, (England) enclosing, if you wish, 3 annas in stamps to cover postage, and you will have made a definite sure step towards the achievement of your desires. Then you will be able to prove for yourself that the power which made, at least one man world-famous, can be enjoyed, to its full, in your own case.

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"AN INSULT."

MADRAS LAW MEMBER RESENTS INSINUATIONS.

MADRAS, Mar. 22.

In the course of the discussion of the police budget to-day in the Madras Legislative Council the Law Member Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer took strong objections to the insinuations made in the Council by Rao Bahadur Dr. C. Natesan Mudaliar (Ministerialist) touching elections and also prosecutions of certain people in connection with the incident. The Law Member said these insinuations were thoroughly unfounded and were a deliberate insult to himself, the profession of law, the judiciary and lastly a great class of public servants—the police. He observed that for the fair name and dignity of the House such insinuations should not be made on the floor of the House in future.

Dr. C. Natesan Mudaliar said he had great respect for the Law Member and that he simply gave expression to his impression.

The Law Member's demand for police administration amounting to Rs. 1,53,09,000 was voted in full.—A.P.

TAMIL UNIVERSITY.

Demands relating to Jails, Police and three other heads were voted without reductions at to-day's meeting of the Council. The Education Minister's demand was under discussion when the Council rose for the day. An opportunity was taken on the last motion by a few Tamil members to press on Government the desirability of the constitution of the Tamil University as early as possible and the appointment of a committee to prepare a scheme. The Minister in the course of his reply said that although the financial problem was a very important consideration that would not be allowed to stand in the way of constituting the Tamil University is a well thought out scheme was placed before the Government. —A. P.

POSTAL CERTIFICATES.

A WAR TIME CONCESSION.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, March 12.

A number of interesting questions were asked in the Assembly to-day. Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai:—(1) Is it a fact that the Red Cross Societies and St. John's Ambulance are allowed to receive as donations postal certificates to any extent? (2) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state why the same right has no been extended to other charitable institutions?

Mr. Lloyd replied:—(1) Yes; the Finance Member proposes to re-examine the concession. (b) The concession was originally granted during the war to enable people to subscribe to deserving war funds who might find it inconvenient to do so in cash. Transfer of cash certificates from one holder to another involves the post office in a considerable amount of labour, and it is not considered desirable to extend the concession.

Mr. Alimuzzaman Chowdry asked: Will Government please state the total number of officer supervisors employed in the different branches of army headquarters. How many of them are (1) Civilians and (2) Indians?

Mr. Burdon replying said: Twelve are employed, six are civilians, one of whom is an Indian on the permanent establishment whilst one Indian is officiating in a leave vacancy.

Mr. J. W. Bhore replying to Khan Bahadar Hussanally's question regarding reservation of civil surgeoncies for European Indian Medical Services Officers, said:—The Government of India are still considering the question and are not in a position to make any pronouncement on the subject at present.

HEDJAZ DEPUTATION.

Mr. Schamnad asked:—Is it a fact that members of the Hedjaz Deputation sent by Khuddami Haramain Society of India was ordered to leave Hedjaz at once and were also imprisoned for three days under order of Ibn Saud?

Sir Denys Bray replied: Members of this deputation were requested by Sultan Ibn Saud to leave Hedjaz as local authorities reported that they were exciting the residents of Mecca to revolt. They were in regular correspondence with the British agency during their stay in Jeddah and made no complaint that they had been imprisoned. Some restrictions are understood to have been placed upon their movements in Jeddah.

DELHI UNIVERSITY.

DELHI, March 22.

The following five persons have been elected by the Court of the Delhi University to the Executive Council of the University:—Mr. Ramkishore, Rev. Western, Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Piyare Lal and Mr. Kishan Dayal.—A. P.

Nagpur is passing through a mild type of small-pox epidemic. A number of cases are reported and about half a dozen are from the Bengali community. It is stated that there has not been any fatality up till now.

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INDIA'S RIGHT TO SELF-GOVT.

BRITISH LABOUR DEMANDS RECOGNITION.

RESOLUTIONS AT FORTHCOMING EASTER CONFERENCE.

We have received from Mr. A. Fenner Brockway, Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, London, a copy of a report prepared by the Indian Advisory Committee regarding conditions in India and the duty of the Independent Labour Party towards India. Preceding the report are the official resolutions of the Party. The report will be submitted to the Party's Annual Conference at Easter, and is certain to occasion wide interest in Britain, and to influence Labour policy considerably. The following is a summary of the Report:—

PART I.—POLITICAL.

A Summary of the Conclusions of the I. L. P. Indian Policy Committee.

India is denied the rudiments of self-government. Constitutionally, the British Parliament is still responsible for the administration of India. The Governor-General and his Council are appointed by the Crown, and act under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in London.

The powers and representative capacity of the two national legislative bodies are strictly limited. The Council of State has a permanent Government majority, and one-third of the members of the Assembly are nominated. The Council of State has the power to veto the measures of the Assembly, and the Governor-General to put any proposal into force, even though the Assembly has rejected it. Only property-owners and university graduates are enfranchised. Out of a population of 247,000,000, the voters for the Council are less than 20,000 and for the Assembly less than 1,000,000.

Only three per cent. of the population have votes for the Provincial Councils. The Councils have no power over Law and Order, Revenue, Finance, Forests (except in Bombay), and Irrigation, and these subjects have the foremost call on the revenue. Communal representation has a divisive effect.

The Civil Service and the judicial organisation in criminal matters is in British control. The army is under British authority, although its cost is borne by India. Freedom of speech, press, meeting, and person is denied. Only 7.2 per cent. of the population can read, social reform is resisted by the Government, and health measures are inadequate. Irrigation and roadway construction, however, have been well developed.

The Afridis and Burmese have been brought within British India against their wishes. Though some of the Indian (Native) States are, in such matters as education, ahead of British India, there are practically no representative institutions in most of them.

Indians are practically forbidden entry to Australia and New Zealand, while in Canada and the Union of South Africa, and the Crown Colonies (except British Guiana) they are denied rights on the basis of colour.

India's delegations to the League of Nations are nominated, not by the Indian Legislative Assembly, but by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Viceroy.

POLICY FOR THE I. L. P.

The I. L. P. recognises the full right of the Indian people to self-government and self-determination. Should they elect to belong to the British Group of Nations, it must be on the basis of equality and freedom.

The Government of India contains provisions for its own revision in 1929. Labour should press for immediate revision.

The British Government should announce its readiness to end the external British control; withdraw immediately all repressive measures; declare an amnesty for all political offenders; withdraw Indian troops from non-Indian territories; separate Burmah from India; abolish all disabilities on Indians in countries under its control; use its influence to secure equality for Indians in the Dominions and other countries, and place the appointment of India's representatives to the Assembly of the League of Nations in the hands of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

At the same time the British Government should respond to the proposal of the Legislative Assembly that it should appoint a Convention to submit a scheme of Indian self-government for immediate adoption. The Convention should include adequate representations of the Indian working-class and peasants, and of the various races. Such a Convention could consider, should it so desire, the draft of the Commonwealth of India Bill, which has, however, not been accepted by several of the most important and representative bodies in India.*

*Basil P. Howell, D. Graham Pole, and John Scurr dissent to this paragraph. They consider that the appointment of a round-table conference by a Conservative Government is unnecessary and would inevitably delay self-government in India. They prefer that the Commonwealth of India Bill, already introduced into the House of Commons by the Labour Party, should be passed.

Whilst whole heartedly supporting the claim of the Indian people to self-government, we recognise that the present Indian Parties pressing this claim largely represent the middle and upper classes and that there is little political hope for the working masses of India unless they are enfranchised and form their own Party. Immediate effect should be given to the Universal and Compulsory Education Acts passed by the Provincial Councils, so that the workers may take a full part in the political life of the country.

PART II.—ECONOMIC.

The state of poverty in India is appalling. According to Sir William Hunter, forty millions of people pass through life with only one meal a day. According to Sir Charles Elliot, one half of the agricultural population (that is 70,000,000) never have one square meal during the whole year. Prof. Gilbert Slater estimates that "a reasonable estimate of money income per head would be, for the present day, somewhere about 4½d. a day." The death-rate per 1,000 is 30.9—the highest in the world. The average length of life of an Indian is 23.5 years, compared with 53.5 years of an Englishman. In Bombay the infant mortality rate is 572 and in Calcutta 386, compared with the British rate of 206.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

India is mainly agricultural. Only 10.1 per cent. of the population live in towns. The Government is the proprietor of the land, but the large landholders extract high rents from the small tenants to whom they sub-let. The small tenants and the landless proletariat, numbering 40,000,000, are in a chronic state of poverty. The peasants are largely in the hands of the moneylenders.

NECESSARY REFORMS.

Attempts should be made to ensure a more equitable opportunity to use the land. There should be security of tenure and the landholding middlemen should be eliminated. The ownership of the land should be transferred to the Indian nation.

Agricultural and co-operative banks should be established, and co-operative institutions to secure and loan scientific implements and to ensure better marketing should be encouraged. Agricultural colleges with travelling lecturers, should be developed, and an opportunity given for peasants to learn practical agriculture. Communal farming through the Village Panchayats might be attempted.

The terms of reference of the Royal Commission which has been announced on agricultural affairs, should be extended so as to include the root question of the land tenure. It should represent all the interests concerned, particularly the tenants and peasants.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The general conditions of the industrial workers are equally pitiable. An enquiry by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay indicated that an average working-class family of 4.2 persons (including dependents living outside Bombay) had an income of 17s. 1d. per week. The average earnings of men were 14s. 1d., of women 5s. 7d., and of children (half time), 4s. 7d. About 97 per cent. of the working-class families live in single rooms.

On the other hand, huge profits are made. The average dividend during the past ten years for all jute mills is 90 per cent. The average dividend of the leading cotton mills in 1920 was 120 per cent.

Some of the worst evils of the Indian industrial system are found in the "plantations." In most, the conditions are disgracefully inhuman. The average weekly wage is 3s. to 4s. for a man and 1s. to 3s. for a woman. The overcrowding and promiscuous conditions give rise to an extensive degree of immorality.

The legal limitations on the exploitation of the workers are meagre.

There is no Truck Act to prevent the imposition of fines (a common practice), and there are no provisions to meet the needs of unemployment, sickness, old age, or maternity. There is no prohibited period for the employment of women before or after child-birth.

The inability to pay contributions, the lack of education, and the shifting population, make the organisation of the workers into trade unions very difficult. An heroic effort is being made to overcome these difficulties in Bombay, Madras, and other centres. The total active membership of the trade unions is about 250,000, out of a little under 2,000,000 workers coming under the Factories and Mines Act.

WHAT IS REQUIRED?

Efforts should be made to raise the minimum conditions allowed by law in regard to hours, wages, child labour, and women's work. The staff of factory inspectors should be increased and improved. Legislation should be passed for unemployment, sickness, old age, and maternity. Housing should be developed.

But in the long run the improvement of the conditions of the people and their emancipation from the evils and servitude of Capitalism must depend upon the education and organisation of the working masses themselves. The International Labour movement, and particularly the British Labour movement, should give the Indian workers the fullest possible assistance. Apart from the call of working-class solidarity, it is imperative to do this in the interests of the standard conditions in more highly developed countries. The sweated "coolie" labour of the East is a serious menace to the better-paid labour of the West.

Monetary assistance is important, but still more important is consultation and advice and training in methods of organisation. Special steps should be taken to enable the All-India Trades Union Congress to affiliate to the International Federation of Trades Unions and contact should be maintained between the headquarters of the Labour and Socialist International and those who are seeking to form a political Labour movement. The Internationals might consider the possibility of establishing a training college in the East, with its centre in India, with a view to equipping Indians and other Eastern workers, for the duties of trade union and political development. Common action should be taken with the object of steadily raising the standards applied to Indian conditions under the regulations of the International Labour Office.

These proposals should be the immediate concern of the British Labour movement. There should be direct official contact between the headquarters of our trade union and political movements and the headquarters in India. Special efforts should be made to inform the British workers of conditions in India. British Labour representatives should occasionally visit India, and Indian representatives should be invited to this country to study methods of organisation. Prior to the establishment of a Labour College in India, it might be possible to make special arrangements for Indians to attend our Labour Colleges, and for a British trade unionist of judgment and exprience to go to India, for a time, in an advisory capacity.

The I. L. P. should itself maintain the closest possible contact with the Indian Labour movement, and its members should press forward the above proposals in the Trade Union movement, the Labour Party, and in the Internationals.

FRESH REPRESSION IN MEWAR.

ARREST OF PROMINENT POLITICAL WORKERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AJMER, March 22.

Repression in Bijolia (Mewar) has begun afresh. Sadhu Sitrandas and Kanaiyalal Paliwal, workers of the Kisan Panchayat and two other citizens were arrested on 9th March on the charge of spreading "Disaffection" between Hindus and Mahomedans. The houses of the first two were also searched. Nothing incriminating is reported to have been found, but the police carried away a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Rajasthan Sevasangh advising the Panchayat workers to refrain from communal activities. Mr. Paliwal was recently acquitted by the Mewar High Court on appeal against the Bijolia Court's sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of defamation. Interview with the accused by prominent Panchayat workers was rendered impossible by the imposition of unusual conditions.

The "Tarun Rajasthan" reports a sensational arrest at Bundi. Mr. Gopallal Kotia, a prominent citizen, was suddenly arrested on 14th March. The charges against him are not known, but it is believed the arrest was the result of anticipation by the authorities of a representation of the public grievances by or through Kotia to the Viceroy, who was to arrive at Bundi on the day of arrest.

DEATH ON OPERATION TABLE

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 22.

Regarding Miss Sipabrimalani's death, Sardar Mutalick asked seven questions today in the Assembly. The Government reply was disappointing Government did not reply to each question separately, but said a reply had previously been given and they did not want to re-open the question. Mr. Harchandrai, Dr. Lohokare and Mr. Kabeeruddin Ahmed asked supplementary questions. The last member asked in the Assembly why the doctors concerned should not be prosecuted.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

INDIAN LABOUR DELEGATION.

CALCUTTA, March 22

The Indian Chamber of Commerce Calcutta has sent telegrams to the Secretary to the Government of India, Industries and Labour Department, urging strongly the nomination of Mr. Narottam Morarjee and Mr. Haji as delegate and adviser respectively to the eighth and ninth sessions of the International Labour Conference as shipping questions are on the agenda. They reiterate their view that the appointment of a non-Indian to the Employers. Delegation is unjust and unfair to Indian interests.

Mr. Daud, Secretary, Indian Seamen's Union, who has been elected Labour Delegate to the Geneva International Conference sails about the 15th April. To a Free Press representative Mr. Daud stated that on his way to Geneva he would visit London to attend the Immigration Conference as Indian Delegate.—(F. P.)

CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE STRIKE

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The Medical College strike still continues. The situation has been complicated by a circular issued by Col. Fry, Principal, this evening, threatening to suspend all if the students on strike did not join work immediately. At a meeting students, it was resolved not to join work until the offending circular calling them thieves was withdrawn. —(F. P.)

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CALCUTTA LETTER.

PARTY POLITICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, March 18.

The Independents of Bengal under the leadership of Mr. Byomkesh Chakravarti, have become in a sad plight since the disruption of the party by the revolt of its stalwarts. Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Doctor Pramathanath Banerjea, Minto Professor of Economics at the Calcutta University, Mr. Sahid Suhrawardy, Deputy Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation, Kumar Devendranath Khan of Narajole, Mr. Taraknath Mookerjee of Utterpara Raj and many others have broken away from the leading strings of Mr. Chakravarti who shines in his inglorious light on the 'Independent benches' of the Council. Outside the Council his ardent champions are such arm-chair politicians as Mr. J. Chaudhuri, Mr. Hirendranath Dutt and Mr. I. B. Sen. Mr. I. B. Sen has thrown himself heart and soul into "The Bengalee" which has started a campaign against the policy and the principles of the Swarajists. The people of Bengal have not yet forgotten that but for the help of the Swarajists it would have been hard lines with Mr. Chakravarti to get a seat in the Council.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SWARAJISTS.

I understand that negotiations have been started between the Independent Party which cannot boast of a membership roll of more than a dozen men of any importance and the Liberal Party of Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, to devise means to contest the general election against Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta's party. Some people say that the European Association of Calcutta and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce might be of some assistance to the prospective coalition of Mr. Chakravarti's party and Sir Provas's party. Mr. Sen Gupta is already on the war-path and is going out on tour in the mofussil at an early date after the plans of the campaign have been discussed and made ready by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

KHADI.

The campaign in favour of khadi is being diligently pursued by such indefatigable and selfless workers as Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh, M.A., Ph.D., Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjea, M.B., Srijut Satish Chandra Das Gupta and Srijut Sarat Chandra Ghosh of Barisal. They are touring the different parts of the rural areas and inspecting khadi centres. At some places they have personally hawked khadi and popularised it. The output of home-spun is steadily and gradually growing and its price is declining. The Khadi-Pratisthan and the Abhoy Asram are the two biggest centres of khadi production and both have centres in many towns of Eastern Bengal where the demand for khadi is much greater than that in Western Bengal.

DHARWAR MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Commissioner, S. D., has abruptly postponed our triennial municipal elections for the reason that the new Municipal Act is imminent. Our elections were to come off on 8th April 1926 as had been already fixed by the Municipality after the necessary formalities of the previous sanction of the Collector and the Commissioner had been gone through. The news of the abrupt postponement by the Commissioner which was received here on the 17th morning, therefore, caused a rude shock to the feelings and sentiments of the people including voters and candidates. When about the end of November 1925, our Municipality had moved the Commissioner to postpone the elections for the very reason and another, the Commissioner sent a reply that the postponement could not be granted. Then what additional reason and considerations could have moved the Commissioner to reconsider the question once decided, and issue orders of postponement, one cannot see. Besides what guarantee is there that the new Municipal Act will receive the consent of the Government of India before the 8th April, which is our due date for elections? And it is also feared whether the Commissioner who has once ordered the elections to take place and also fixed the date and other procedure in connection with it under the delegated powers of Sec. 11 of the Municipal Act can now annul his order for the above reason. At any rate, one cannot but feel that the Commissioner ought not to have caused so much disappointment to the people, and also a great financial loss say Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,500 to the poor Municipality which it has already spent for printing and publishing voters' lists and for other expenses relating to the election. That our elections have been ordered to be postponed 'sine die' is therefore, an interesting question from point of view of both fact and law. Can any of your readers who is an expert lawyer and also an experienced citizen suggest how to remedy the wrong?—Yours, etc.

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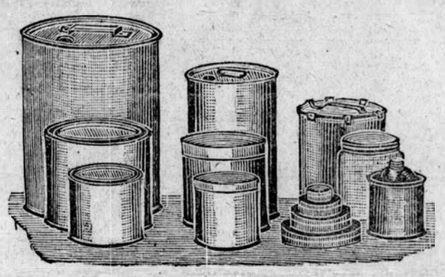

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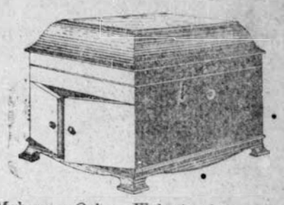

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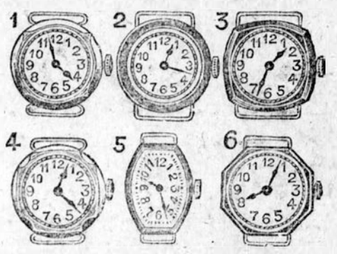

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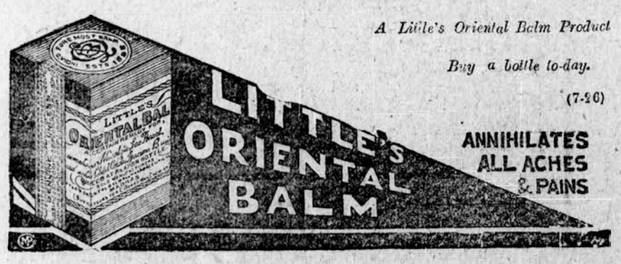

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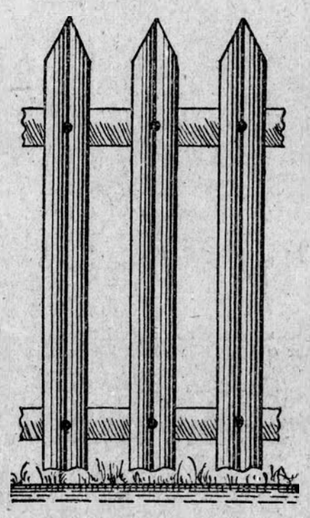

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